The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No 287 SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED.........£2 12 0 / UN-STAMPED.....1 6 0

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

GARRISON AMATEUR THEATRICALS.
THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Under the especial Patronage of his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT.
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1860,
Will be acted the Comedy (compressed into three acts) called
LONDON ASSURANCE.
To be followed by the
MINUET DE LA COUR AND GAVOTTE DE VESTRIS,
By a Lady and Gentleman.
To conclude with the Burlesque of
FRA DIAVOLO.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at half-past 7 o'clock.
Private boxes, 3½ guineas, 3 guineas, 2½ guineas, 2 guineas; stalls, 7s. 6d.; dress circle, 6s.; second circle, 4s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; middle gallery, 1s. 6d.; upper gallery, 1s.
Box-office will be opened on Monday, April 16.

LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO, DUBLIN.
(Entrance Cavendish-row.)
Nearly 6,000 Persons Visited
Hamilton's Continental Diorama of
ITALY, FRANCE, AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, SWITZERLAND, and the RHINE,
During the past week.

Messrs. HAMILTON beg to announce to the Gentry and Public of Dublin, that, owing to the continued success of their Exhibition, it will continue open Every Evening, at a quarter past Eight. GRAND FASHIONABLE MID-DAY EXHIBITIONS, Brilliantly Illuminated with Gas, at Two o'clock, to which the Proprietors would call the attention of Country Visitors and Travellers.
Tickets to be had of Mr. BUSSELL, Music Seller, 7, Westmoreland-street.
Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

ROTUNDO.—ENTRANCE CAVENDISH ROW. On EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 9, and every Evening during the week.
Morning Performance SATURDAY, APRIL 14, at Two o'clock.
Mr. FREDERICK MACCABE, the great Polynational Mimic, will give his Musical and Mimical Entertainment, entitled "BEGONE, DULL CARE," in which he will represent twelve characters in costume.
Doors open at Half-past Seven—Performance at Eight.
Admission—Numbered Seats, 2s. 6d.; Reserved do., 2s.; Back, 1s.
Tickets to be had at Bussell's, Westmoreland-street, and at the Door.

BY PERMISSION OF THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.
HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE VARIETE.
THE STAR COMPANY OF GREAT BRITAIN.
The Unrivalled Troupe of Equestrians and Matchless Stud of
FIFTY HORSES AND PONIES,
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET,
Adjoining the Westland-row Railway Station, Dublin.
BRILLIANT SPECTACLE!
EQUESTRIAN PAGEANTS!

Mr. Charles Hengler, proprietor, most respectfully informs the nobility, gentry, clergy, officers of the garrison, and the public generally, that the above WILL OPEN ON EASTER MONDAY, April 9th, 1860.

, The most complete Cirque ever erected in Great Britain or Ireland, constructed by experienced Builders and Architect, decorated in magnificent style, brilliantly illuminated with Gas. SPLENDID BANDS, and a Troupe of Artistes unrivalled in their different departments.

The circumference of the main building is 250 feet; the interior, divided into compartments for Stalls, Boxes, Second-Class Promenade, and Gallery. The Stalls and Boxes are carpeted throughout, and velvet-cushioned chairs placed to afford visitors ample space; the Second-Class seats covered, with ample room for each; the Gallery set apart, and a Promenade of 200 feet being elevated behind the Stalls and Boxes, will be found a most delightful lounge; the whole interior covered with a magnificent Canopy ornamented and painted emblematic of the Emerald Isle. From the centre hangs a massive Gasalier of one hundred and twenty lights, and eight smaller ones. The whole of the ring for the performance is covered with carpet and cocoa-nut fibre matting, so that from the rapid evolutions of the horses not the least dust arises.

The Amusements are varied, and consist of Scenes of Riding! Extraordinary Somersault Throwing! Grotesque Achievements by the Rival Clowns. Steeds of the Menage; Gymnastic Games, and Lilliputian Scenes by the Infant Actors.

The MID-DAY EXHIBITIONS will take place in the first week as follows:—The GRAND INAUGURATION PERFORMANCE on EASTER MONDAY, April 9th, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, April 11th and 14th. Open each day at Two, commencing at Half-past.

Open every Evening at Seven, commencing at Half-past, concluding about Half-past Ten.

Prices of Admission—Stalls (select), 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Second Class and Promenade, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Children under twelve years of age, Half-price to all parts except the Gallery. Second price at a Quarter to Nine to Stalls and Boxes only.

Performances varied nightly. Carriages set down and take up with horses' heads towards Westland-row. Order and decorum rigidly enforced. Smoking strictly prohibited.

Observe!—The Grand Inauguration Performance on EASTER MONDAY, at Half-past Two.

Director and Proprietor, Mr. CHARLES HENGLER.

CAPTAIN SIR FRANCIS LEOPOLD M'CLINTOCK, R.N., LL.D.
Messrs. Simonton and Millard beg to announce that Captain Sir Francis Leopold M'Clintock, R.N., is now added to their gallery of distinguished personages, and may be viewed along with the Portraits of his EXCELLENCY the LORD LIEUTENANT, Field Marshal Lord Seaton, &c. and the other Portraits of eminent men Photographed by Messrs. Simonton and Millard, Photographic Artists by Special Appointment to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Officers of the Garrison.
DUBLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTITUTION,
39, Lower Sackville-street.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
37, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; Consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

CASE OF DEEP DISTRESS.—This is inserted in the hope of raising a Sum, however small, to assist in setting up in some business, a Lady who is highly respectable as to family, and exemplary in every relation of life; but who, from sad reverses, is steeped in poverty bordering upon starvation. It calls loudly for the exercise of Christian benevolence; and the most trifling donation will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Rev. J. J. R. HAMILTON, Killeen rectory, Donshaughlin. Already received—Mrs. Moore, £2; Mrs. Humphreys, £1 10s.; Rev. J. J. R. Hamilton, £1; in small sums, £1 5s.

THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.
The Annual Meeting of the above Society will be held, D.V., in the ROTUNDO, on THURSDAY, the 12th inst.—The Right Hon. the Earl of BANDON will take the Chair, at Twelve o'clock. The Bishop of Ossory, the Bishop of Cashel, Edward Brooke, Esq., Master in Chancery; the Hon. and Rev. C. B. Bernard, Robert Gordon, Esq., D.L.; the Rev. Thomas Drew, D.D.; Robert A. Warren, Q.C., Esq., &c., &c., will take part in the proceedings.
Tickets will be issued on Saturday, the 7th inst., and on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday following, at the Office, 10, Kildare-street, between the hours of Ten and Four o'clock.
Tickets to Reserved Seats, for Subscribers only, can also be had at the Office.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY,
STEPHEN'S-GREEN EAST.
GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF SCIENCE APPLIED TO MINING AND THE ARTS.
The Students of the Government School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts are requested to take notice that the Library of the Museum will be closed during the Easter recess, from the 5th to the 12th instant.
(By order)
GEORGE PENNY,
Clerk to the Museum.
Museum of Irish Industry, April 4th, 1860.

METROPOLITAN TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.
Founded March 10, 1860.
COMMITTEE:
Rev. M'Neligan, Assistant Chaplain Molyneux Asylum.
Rev. G. W. Dalton, Assistant Chaplain Episcopal Chapel, Baggot-st.
Rev. James Hewett, Assistant Chaplain St. Matthias.
Rev. Dr. Urwick, York-street Chapel.
Rev. John Hall, Scots' Church, Capel-street.
Rev. J. D. Powell, Wesleyan Chapel, Lower Abbey-street.
Alderman Atkinson, College-green.
Surgeon Smyly, Merrion-square.
Dr. John Lardner Burke, Rutland-square.
Theodore Cronhelm, Eustace-street.
Godfrey Pope, Trinity College.
J. W. Ramsey, Trinity College.
John Moses, Trinity College.
Thomas North, Grafton-street.
HENRY BROWN, Treasurer,
2, College-green,
ROBERT HUNT, Secretary,
34, Westmoreland-street.

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.
To form a central association for Ireland—to establish societies in affiliation therewith throughout the country—support able and popular lecturers to travel through the island, and thus carry on an aggressive war on the social Demon of Intemperance.
To classify all the YOUNG into separate associations, and call them, as good Mrs. Carlisle, the Elizabeth Fry in this cause, has christened them,
"BANDS OF HOPE!"
By special meetings and public soirees to sow broadcast over our green isle the good seed of "total abstinence" from all "poisonous and destructive drinks," and thus leave a clear and open field for the good seed of the Kingdom to be cast in by the Preachers of the Everlasting Gospel. Who, then, will hold back, or be apathetic?
MODE OF PROCEDURE.
Monthly Meetings in the Metropolitan Hall, at Eight o'clock, to hear addresses and receive members.
To defray the necessary expenses, admission to the Body of the Hall—Reserved seats, 4d.; Annual Tickets, for the 12 meetings, transferable, 3s.; Family ticket, 5s.; the Galleries, no charge for admission.
Booksellers to be solicited to become Agents for the sale of all the numerous Temperance London, Scotch, and Ipswich Publications, Biographies, Medical and Clerical Attestations, &c.
Subscriptions to promote and establish this movement for Ireland will be received and acknowledged by any member of the Committee; by the Treasurer, Mr. BROWN, 2, College-green; or by ROBERT HUNT, Secretary, 34, Westmoreland-street.
NEXT PUBLIC MEETING will be held on Thursday, 19th instant, with a special address to the clergy from Rev. Maurice Neligan, Assistant Chaplain, Molyneux Asylum.—A conference also to be held with the country clergymen, to induce the formation of local associations.
☞ The above advertisement is the only authorised publication of this Society.
April 3rd, 1860.
Subscriptions received—Alderman Atkinson, 3l.; Dr. J. L. Burke, 1l. 1s.; Messrs. W. L. Erson, 1l.; John Moses, 1l. 1s.; Henry Brown, 1l. 1s.; Robert Hunt, 1l. 1s.; Thomas North, 1l. 1s.; Mrs. Owen, 10s.; Miss Owen, 5s.; Rev. G. H. Dalton, 10s. Further subscriptions will be thankfully acknowledged.

LAUDER, BROTHERS, PHOTOGRAPHERS,
45, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Corner of Abbey-street,)
Post Office side,
Respectfully intimate that they now guarantee First-class Portraits irrespective of price, and have made a rule that parties not fully satisfied with the execution of their work are *not required to take their pictures*.
Portraits, Coloured, and in Shut-up Cases, from .. .. 1s. 6d.
Do., finished similar to Ivory Miniatures, from .. .. 2s. 6d.
Portraits, equal to the finest Glass Pictures, taken on Cards or Leather, for transmission by post .. .. 2s. 6d.
Portraits taken for Lockets, Rings, Brooches, &c.
Works of Art Copied.

Public Notices.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN, AND GREAT NORTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAYS.
EASTER HOLIDAYS.
Return Tickets issued on any day from THURSDAY, the 5th, to MONDAY, the 9th of APRIL (both days inclusive), will be available up to and including TUESDAY, the 10th of APRIL, 1860.
GOOD FRIDAY.
On GOOD FRIDAY the Trains will run as on SUNDAYS; but Special Trains will be provided for MULLINGAR FAIR, for particulars of which see Advertisements.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 26th March, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MULLINGAR FAIR.
On FRIDAY, 6th APRIL, 1860,
A Special Passenger Train (at the usual 1st, 2nd, and 3d Class Fares), Will leave the Broadstone Terminus, at FIVE o'clock MORNING, calling as follows:—

Blanchardstown, ..	5-12 a.m.	Ferns Lock,	..	6-5 a.m.
Clonsilla, ..	5-20 "	Enfield,	..	6-20 "
Lucan, ..	5-25 "	Moyvalley	..	6-30 "
Leixlip, ..	5-32 "	Hill of Down,	..	6-45 "
Maynooth, ..	5-45 "	Killucan,	..	7-0 "
Kilcock, ..	5-56 "			

Arriving in MULLINGAR about 7-30 Morning.
This Train will return from Mullingar at 3-30, calling at intermediate Stations to set down Passengers, and arrive in Dublin about Six o'clock p.m.
N.B.—Special Trains will be in readiness at Mullingar for the Conveyance of Stock.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 26th March, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY'S SHOW AT DUBLIN, ON TUESDAY, 10th APRIL, 1860.
On SATURDAY, 7th APRIL, a Special Train, for the conveyance of Stock to this Show, will leave Athlone, at Nine o'clock morning.
Stock from Longford and Roscommon will be conveyed by the first Up-Passenger Trains, and will be forwarded by the above Special Train from Athlone.
Cattle and Implements returning from this Show will be conveyed free, on a Certificate from the Secretary of the Royal Dublin Society.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 2nd April, 1860.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A MEETING for PRAYER will be held (God willing), in Corrig-avenue Mission-room, Kingstown, and also in the Coombe Schoolhouse, Skinner's-alley, on THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, April 5, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
To pray for the blessing of Almighty God in the outpouring of the Holy Ghost—1. Upon the Meeting there present. 2. For the enlightenment and conversion of the souls of Roman Catholics. 3. For the quickening of spiritually-dead Protestants. 4. For increased love and zeal in all true Christians for the salvation of unbelievers. You are invited to come.

"ABSOLVO TE."
He showed the spear-mark on His side,
The nail-print on His palm;
Said, "Look on Me—the Crucified;
Why tremble thus? Be calm!
All power is Mine—I set thee free—
Be not afraid—' Absolvo Te!' "—Isaiah xlv. 22.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION,
LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
The Fifth of the
COURSE OF LECTURES
of the above Society will be delivered in the
METROPOLITAN HALL,
On This THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, 1860, by
Mr. DAVID SIMONTON.
Subject—"CHRISTIANITY: ITS HALLOWING INFLUENCES AND IMPORTANCE TO SOCIETY."
Chair to be Taken at Eight o'clock, by DAVID ROGERSON, Esq.
Tickets—Price 3d. each—to be had at the door.

THE APRIL MEETINGS.
THE ORPHAN REFUGE
Or, PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION,
For the Education and Support of the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages.
FOUNDED 1830.
The Annual Meeting will be held (D.V.), in the ROUND-ROOM of the ROTUNDO, on TUESDAY, the 10th APRIL, 1860.
Chair to be taken at Twelve o'clock Noon.
There are 155 orphans at present under the care of the Society.
B. GIBSON, Clk., } Hon.
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk., } Secs.
Tickets of Admission to be had at the Office of the Society, 9, Upper Sackville-street.

STEAM FROM GALWAY. THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, and safest route to the UNITED STATES AND CANADA. The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steam-Ships CIRCASSIAN, PRINCE ALBERT (together with the Leinster, Munster, Ulster, and Connaught—now building), for ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, and NEW YORK, carrying her Majesty's Mails, and taking Passengers and Cargo at Through rates, as under:—
FOR NEW YORK, calling at ST. JOHN'S (N.F.)—CIRCASSIAN, 28th APRIL, Captain Nicholas Prowse; PRINCE ALBERT, 26th MAY, Captain Campbell.
FROM NEW YORK, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.—PRINCE ALBERT, 26th APRIL, Captain Nicholas Prowse; CIRCASSIAN, 24th MAY, Captain Campbell.
THROUGH FARES.
Passengers booked for ST. JOHN'S and NEW YORK as follows:—First Class, £15 15s., and £18 18s., according to accommodation; Steerage, £7; Children under twelve years of age, half price; infants, 10s. (including Steward's Fee and Provisions, but without Wines or Liquors, which can be obtained on board).
, Deposit to secure Berths—First Class, £5; Steerage, £3. Return Tickets—First Class, 30 Guineas, transferable and available for three months. Freights from Dublin to New York—Heavy Goods, 40s. per ton, and Five per Cent. Measurement Goods, 50s. per ton, and Five per Cent. Dogs charged at £3 each.
For Freight or further particulars, apply to
BAKE, ADAM, and CO., 8, Philpot-lane, London; or to
THOMAS FAYLE and CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

A LARGE quantity of Seasoned Mahogany, Cedar, Walnut, Rosewood, Riga Oak, and other Foreign Woods, in Planks and Flitches of various Scantlings, and Veneers, &c., suitable for Cabinetmakers, Coachbuilders, Contractors and others, from the well-known stock of the late Mr. JOSEPH BOOTH, of Golden-Lane, will be sold considerably under its present market value, at RICHARD BOOTH and Co.'s Timber Yard and Steam Saw Mills, 16, Bride-street, Dublin.
Also, a large Stock of Deals, well-seasoned Pine, and other first-class North American Timbers.

KANTURK—TIERNEY ARMS HOTEL.
Visitors to Kanturk will find the Tierney Arms replete with cleanliness and comfort at moderate charges. An exceedingly cheerful Room for the exclusive use of Commercial Gentlemen, who will have all the advantages of a first-class Posting Establishment.
The elegant situation of the House, with its fine garden, renders it a most desirable Hotel, and the subscriber shall leave nothing undone to promote the comfort of his patrons.
P. J. JOHNSON, Proprietor.
The Hotel Car waits the Trains.

WORK WELL DONE!!
SEMPSTRESSES' INSTITUTION,
76, GRAFTON-STREET.
Every description of Needlework, including Ladies' Underclothing Dressing Gowns; Dresses made and repaired; Gentlemen's Shirts, Clergymen's Surplices, Gowns, Bands, Quilting, &c.
Workers may be engaged by the day at Ladies' own houses.

DUBLIN LADIES' AUXILIARY TO THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.
FOUNDED 1849.
GENERAL RULES.
I.—The name of this Association shall be "The Ladies' Association, Auxiliary to the Church Education Society for Ireland."
II.—The object of this Association shall be to collect funds for the payment of the salaries to Teachers of Schools in connexion with the Church Education Society for Ireland, in places where the local funds are insufficient to provide a competent salary.
III.—The funds entrusted to this Association shall be paid in to the Treasurers of the Church Education Society for Ireland, on or before the 31st day of December in each year, to be applied by the Committee of that Society at their own discretion, but exclusively to the purpose contemplated by the Second General Rule of the Association.
IV.—The business of this Association shall be entrusted to the management of a Committee consisting of Ladies, members of the United Church of England and Ireland, who shall have power to name a Patron and Patronesses, to fill up vacancies as they occur in their body, and appoint their Secretaries, and to conduct the general business of the Association; three to form a quorum.
V.—No printed document shall be circulated by this Association until approved of by the Committee of the Church Education Society for Ireland.
VI.—Every Lady who is a member of the United Church of England and Ireland, and who shall collect one pound or upwards annually, in aid of the object of this Association, shall be eligible to be chosen a member of the Committee of Management; and Collectors shall ask only six pence annually from each individual from whom they solicit a subscription.
VII.—The Committee of the Church Education Society for Ireland shall be requested to open a separate account with this Association, and to report to it annually respecting the sum received from it, the number of schools assisted by its funds, the number of Pupils on the rolls, and any other circumstances connected with those Schools which may tend to inform Collectors for this Association of the way in which their collections have been applied; and each Collector shall be entitled to a copy of that report.
VIII.—None of these General Rules shall be altered without the consent of the Committee of the Church Education Society for Ireland.
In accordance with the Seventh General Rule, the Secretaries of the Church Education Society have much pleasure in stating, that by the persevering exertions of the Committee of the Ladies' Auxiliary, the sum of £335 14s. was lodged with the Treasurer during the year ending the 31st December, 1859; thus enabling the General Committee to impart very timely assistance to many deserving Teachers, whose salaries are very inadequate for the support of their families.
HONORARY SECRETARIES:
Miss DIGGES LATOUCHE, 34, Stephen's Green.
Miss WARREN, 40, Leeson-street.
TREASURERS:
Messrs. LATOUCHE & Co., Castle-street.

A LADY, having a remarkable LOTION for beautifying and improving the complexion, removing almost instantaneously tan, freckles, pimples, roughness of skin, &c., is desirous of IMPARTING the RECIPE, the ingredients of which are perfectly harmless and inexpensive. Address (enclosing stamped directed envelope for reply) to Mrs. MERTON, Ivy Lodge, Holloway, London.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL,
PETER-STREET.
President, the Earl of RODEN.
Number of Patients under Medical and Surgical Treatment, 82; admitted during past week, 27; discharged, 24; died, 0. Total Number of cases since opening of the Institution, 1,537. Number prescribed for at Dispensary connected with the Hospital, 18,270.
Contributions are most earnestly requested, in order to enable the Committee to maintain the Hospital in its present state of efficiency.

TO BUILDERS.
His Grace the Duke of Leinster being about to alter and repair the Dwellinghouse on Mr. CONNOR'S Farm, at Newtown, near Maynooth, and also to build a new Steading, Tenders for the alteration and repair of the Dwellinghouse, and for the erection of the Farm Offices, will be received from such Builders as may be desirous of proposing.
The Plans and Specifications may be seen at 13, LOWER DOMINICK-STREET.
Proposals will be received by F. A. FRENCH, Esq., Newlands, Tallaght, up to the 13th inst.
The lowest proposal will not necessarily be accepted.
3rd April, 1860.

TO BUILDERS.
His Grace the Duke of Leinster being about to build a new Steading on Mr. DANIEL DUNNE'S Farm, at Crinstown, near Maynooth, Tenders for the erection of these Farm Offices will be received from such Builders as may be desirous of proposing.
The Plans and Specifications may be seen at 13, LOWER DOMINICK-STREET.
Proposals will be received by F. A. FRENCH, Esq., Newlands, Tallaght, up to the 13th inst.
The lowest proposal will not necessarily be accepted.
2nd April, 1860.

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
HEAD OFFICE.............64 PRINCES-ST., Edinburgh.
LONDON OFFICE.............4 NEW BANK BUILDINGS.
ACCUMULATED FUND,..........................£1,031,454 0 0
ANNUAL REVENUE,..............................£179,083 11 11

LIFE ASSURANCE.
1860.
POLICIES EFFECTED WITH THIS COMPANY DURING THE PRESENT YEAR WILL BE ENTITLED TO SIX YEARS' BONUS AT NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS.
During the year 1859, 605 POLICIES were issued, Assuring the Sum of £449,913 0 0
Policies are by arrangement declared free from all restrictions, thereby rendering them indisputable.
NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED AMONG POLICY HOLDERS INSURED ON THE PARTICIPATING SCALE.
At the last investigation, 31st December, 1858, the ascertained Profit on the business during the preceding seven years amounted to £136,000.
The attention of the public is especially called to the Double Insurance System—Half Premium System—and Assurance and Annuity System—lately adopted at this Office. For full particulars, reference is made to the Prospectus of the Company.
Policies not affected by parties becoming Members of Volunteer Corps.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The Company Insure against Fire every description of Property, at the lowest rates of Premium corresponding to the risk. Rents of Buildings also Insured.
Prospectuses and all necessary information may be obtained on application at the Head Office, No. 64 PRINCES-STREET, Edinburgh, or any of the Agents in the Country.
DAVID SMITH, Manager.
JOHN OGILVIE, Secretary.
Edinburgh, March, 1860.
DUBLIN BRANCH.
67, Upper Sackville-street.
JAMES HAMILTON, Resident Secretary.
DAVID MAHONY, Solicitor, 34 A, College-green.
LOCAL AGENTS.
HENRY DOWNES, 8, College-green.
DAVID ROGERSON, 25, Ushers'-quay.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
WITH WHICH ARE UNITED THE "ENGINEERS'," "HOUSEHOLDERS'," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICES—{ 345, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.
SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
5 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING
HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TRUSTEES.
WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN.
Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, H.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place.
ROBERT BRUCE CHICHESTER, Esq., 8, New square, Lincoln's Inn.
D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpsden Court, near Henley-on-Thames.
JASPER W. JOHNS, Esq., 2, Laurence Pountney-hill, City.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
EDWARD LEE, Esq., 42, Bryanstone square.
Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Canon-street, City.
Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Haileybury College.
CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq., 10, Serle-street Lincoln's Inn.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.
AUDITORS.
WELBORE ELLIS, Esq., Royal Exchange Buildings.
LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq., 20, Great Knight Rider-street Doctor's Commons.
STANDING COUNSEL.
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- The Land of Moriah—a Study.
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London: RIVINGTONS, Waterloo-place. Dublin: HODGES, SMITH, & Co., Grafton-street.

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The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead, when put together, is remarkably firm.
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FINEST PICKED JAMAICA COFFEE,
Rich, piquant flavour — a rare description,
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FINEST JAMAICA MIXED WITH FINEST COSTA RICA,
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Being a practical tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by ten per cent. any other respectable establishment in the trade. He furnishes all other articles of his business on the same moderate scale as the above.
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Houses and Lands.

Merrion-square—Profit Rent.
MESSRS. LITTLEDALE and CO. will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of APRIL, 1860, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, at their Salerooms, 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, Dublin, Sell by Auction a Profit Rent of £66 9s. 2d., arising out of the Dwelling-house and Premises, No. 32, Merrion-square South, held for the residue of a term of 133 years from the 25th day of March, 1803, subject to the nominal head rent of 25 16s. 11d. This Profit Rent is admirably secured, and most punctually paid.—For further particulars, application to be made to Messrs. RICHARD and GEORGE E. CATHCART, Solicitors, No 106, Baggot-street.

TO BE SOLD, the Interest in a FARM of 40 Statute Acres, on which there is a residence suitable for a gentleman's family, 4 miles distant from the General Post-office, North side.—For particulars apply to ALEXANDER M'NEALE, 34, Westmoreland-street.

WANTED, by a Prompt Purchaser, a few Small Houses, North or South side; also a couple of Large Old Houses, in a Central Situation, with good rears. Apply to "R K," Office of IRISH TIMES.

Lodgings.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, or FURNISHED HOUSE, complete with gas lights, gasaliers, &c., and every domestic convenience, in a most healthful situation, and near the Park and Royal Barracks; suited to a respectable private family, or one connected with the Military.—May be had at No. 10, Parkgate-street.

BOARD AND LODGING.—Wanted, by a gentleman of regular habits, Board and Lodging, in a private family near the Custom-house; has no objection to another boarder in the house; Breakfast early, and Dinner late.—Apply by letter, stating terms, which must be moderate, to "J. N. H.," IRISH TIMES Office.

Medical.

TO INVALIDS
LA PENSION MEDICALE
No. 8, CHARLEMONT-STREET.
This Institution has been fitted up on the model of the Parisian Maisons de Sante, for the Treatment of Patients of respectability, labouring under every form of Medical and Surgical Disease, except insanity. The charges are fixed and moderate.
Clergymen of every denomination are freely admitted to the inmates.
Prospectuses may be had of the Matron, at the Institution, or of any of the Medical Attendants, Dr. J. F. Duncan, 19, Gardiner's-place; Mr. Smyly, 13, Merrion-square North; Dr. Walsh, 89, Harcourt-street.

EPILEPSY AND ITS CURE
DOCTOR COLLISSON, who devotes his attention especially to this Disease, TREATS PATIENTS SO AFFLICTED. The efficacy of the remedy is no novelty, based on mere assertion. It has been published in the daily press for fourteen years past, with numerous stated deliverances wholly unparalleled. Year after year there are testimonials of perfect restoration from the dreadful malady, unattended by even one return of the disease from the day of commencement with the remedy up to the present time. In short, such abundant and authentic proofs of its power (under God) as may enable any inquirer, without previous expense, to decide on the expediency of embracing it. Application personally, or by letter (enclosing stamp for reply), to Doctor Collisson, Thornberry House, Kilgobbin, County Dublin; or 34, Upper Gloucester-street, Dublin. All correspondence strictly private.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN,
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.
Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night
On Sundays till Two o'clock.
Observe—27 GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET DUBLIN

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, such as Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Dimness of Sight, and Nervous, or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstance whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool.

MAHOGANY DINING TABLES FOR SALE.
Two Sets of Mahogany Dining Tables with Telescope Frames, to be sold cheap, they are well made of Superior Seasoned Mahogany, and measure 11 feet, by 4 feet 8 inches, at JOHN Q. HENDERSON'S Cabinetmaker, 43, Upper Dorset-street.

B. HYAM AND THE SPRING 1860.

HYAM'S SPRING INVERNESS AND HIGHLAND Capes and Overcoats in Melton and Tweeds, Light Spring Cheviots, Viennas, Venetians, Llama Cloth, and Silk Alpacas. Prices 16s. 9d., 21s., 26s., 35s. and 40s.

HYAM'S JUVENILE COSTUME, DISPLAYING faultless adaptation to every age. Children's Best Suits in new and beautiful materials.
Prices 10s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 21s., and 26s.
Light Spring Inverness and Highland Capes and Overcoats, in new design.
Prices 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 16s. 6d., and 21s.

HYAM'S RUGBY, HARROW, AND ETON JACKET Suits, three entire New Styles, becoming in design, serviceable for school or dress wear, and admirably adapted for Young Gentlemen.
Prices 15s. 6d., 21s., 25s., 30s. and 36s.

HYAM'S CLOTHING TO ORDER DESIGNED in every variety of novel fabric, the very best cutters employed, the choice of materials very extensive to select from
30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

CLERICAL COSTUME.
GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.
Are prepared to furnish a Clergyman's complete Suit at the following prices :—
Fine Black Frock .... 63s.
Do. Vest .... 15s.
Do. Trousers .... 30s.
Which they can recommend and engage.
This important manufacture is now made a distinct branch of business; a large portion of time and attention is devoted thereto, and the details and minutiæ thereof are entrusted to artistes of the most experienced and efficient character. Each diversity of Clerical taste is fully anticipated and provided for, and will be suited strictly according to order; whilst the excellence and superiority of Material and Fabric are guaranteed.
GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

INDIA AND COLONIAL OUTFITTING.
R. HUNT & CO. beg to announce that they have added another WAREROOM to their Establishment, which will be devoted exclusively to the above increasing branch of their trade.
Printed Outfit Lists free on application.
54 WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 22, FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

CARD.
IT is respectfully announced that the COMMERCIAL HALL,
Nos. 91, 92, and 93, GRAFTON-STREET, and Nos. 42 and 43, WICKLOW-STREET,
Was Opened on TUESDAY, the 27th of March.
SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO., Proprietors.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

MOST IMPORTANT NOTICE.
WILLIAM ACHESON
Begs leave to announce, that he has purchased the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, No. 75, Grafton-street, from the representatives of the late Thomas Bennett, and that he will sell the very large proportion of this First Class Stock, which he also purchased on the premises, at an enormous reduction; an idea of which can be formed from the following list :—

	Original Price.	Present Price.
Electro-plated Kettle and Stand, by Elkington	£26 5 0	£14 14 0
A ditto ditto	15 15 0	10 10 0
Gold Watches	18 18 0	10 10 0
Gold Gem and Signet Rings	3 3 0	1 10 0
Ditto ditto	2 2 0	1 1 0
Bracelets, Brooches, &c.	18 18 0	12 0 0

Both Establishments will be conducted under the one Management, of
WILLIAM ACHESON & Co.,
75 and 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	£0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5 5 0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.)

REGISTER GRATES, PAPIER MACHE AND JAPANNED TRAYS,
Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots,
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.
We respectfully call the attention of Parties Furnishing to our present Stock of
HOUSE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY.
Among the leading articles, besides the above, are a splendid selection of
LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS.
Berlin Bronzed and Steel Fenders, Richly Cut and Plain Fire-irons,
Warranted best Cutlery in Table Knives, &c.;
Electro-plate and Argentine in every requisite, and quite equal in durability and appearance to Sterling Silver.
A splendid selection of Moderateur Lamps in China and Bronze.
Goddard's Patent Open Fire and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges, &c.
In our Gas Department will be found an immense assortment of
WATER JOINT GAS LUSTRES.
In Bronze and Ormolu, for two, three, and four lights. Grecian Dishes and Hall Lanterns in great variety, and a beautiful selection of Crystal Gas Lustres for Drawingrooms.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.
Gas Fitters, Brass Founders, and Furnishing Ironmongers. Agents for Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes.

ELECTRO-PLATE SPOONS AND FORKS.—The great advantage in purchasing the above is only beginning to be appreciated in this country. In London they are in every house. When really good they defy any amount of scrutiny as to whether they are solid silver or otherwise. The surface, and to a considerable thickness of my Electro-plate, is pure Silver, based upon a hard white material, giving all the advantage of taste, colour, durability, and capacity for cresting as plate, and yet not one-sixth of the price.
To be had of the best quality manufactured, at
WILLIAM WHITESTONE'S
Cheap Furnishing Ironmongery, Brush, Cutlery, Saddlery, and Electro-plate Establishment,
23 & 24, NORTH EARL-STREET,
DUBLIN.

CHINA, GLASS, LAMP, AND CHANDELIER ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 11 and 12, WELLINGTON-QUAY.
Mrs. THOMAS, Widow and Executrix of Mr. William Thomas deceased, the late proprietor, begs to notify to the patrons of this Establishment, and the public generally, that the business will be carried on as usual, and with the same punctuality and strict attention as in her late husband's lifetime.
11 and 12, WELLINGTON-QUAY,
5th April, 1860.

DUBLIN LADIES' AUXILIARY TO THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.
The General Committee of the Church Education Society have been somewhat surprised by the following paragraph in the *Christian Examiner* for the present month :—"We are rejoiced and thankful to Almighty God, to see, by this morning's papers, that an Association of Ladies has been formed, to solicit funds towards the increase of Teachers' salaries in the Church Education Society's Schools."
The Committee would beg to state, that this Ladies' Auxiliary has been in existence and at work since the year 1848, and have succeeded in collecting each year between 300 and 400 pounds, chiefly through the indefatigable exertions of their excellent Secretaries Miss Warran, 40, Lower Leeson-street, and Miss Digges La Touche 34, Stephen's-green. And were the efforts of these ladies seconded as they deserve—were a number of other ladies to aid them by acting as Sub-collectors, gathering in even the smallest contributions, the amount collected might easily be raised to three times what it has hitherto reached.
At the present juncture in the Society's history, such an Auxiliary would be invaluable if effectually wrought; and the Committee appeal to the public generally, both in England and Ireland, to give it their cordial and prompt support.
Committee Rooms, 4th April, 1860.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Wednesday Evening.

The funds in London show very little variation in price since yesterday, and it is likely, during the Easter recess, that the market will not be so sensitive regarding foreign politics. It is to the Money Market, therefore, we will be chiefly looking for the causes which will influence prices. We observe that the demand for accommodation has slightly slackened, as provision has now been made for all the engagements which were to have matured to-day; besides a portion of the dividends will be payable at the Bank of England to-morrow, and their payment will help to relieve the market to some extent, and to cause an upward movement in Funds, as a portion will certainly be re-invested. New three per cents., however, will principally participate in this advance.

In the Dublin market prices were firm, and a good average business done. The same quotations—namely, 93⅞ ¾, appearing for cash, April and May accounts. In Banking Shares there was no business done to-day, and the market for them is unchanged in tone. Atlantic Steam show a slight decline, but there are buyers at the reduced price. City of Dublin Shares and Ship Builders were done at the former quotations, but were not in demand at the prices. There were buyers of Dundalk Steam. Connorree Mining Shares show a still further decline, but they are steady at the figure quoted. General Mining Shares are offered at the last price. Wicklow Coppers are steady, and done at the former quotation. Alliance Gas Shares were done, ex dividend, at 9⅞, equivalent to the former quotation, rather sellers. Grand Canal Stock was done at 10s. advance, and buyers.

Railway Shares were not much dealt in. Belfast Junctions show a rise of 5s., but are offered; Wicklows are done at the former quotation, and steady; Great Southern and Western Stock was on sale; Midlands were done at 3s. 9d. advance, and buyers; Waterford and Limericks would have been sold at last price. In other Shares, or in Railway Preference, no alteration.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 5

OPENING PRICES.			
Consols Money,	...	...	94¼ ⅜
Account,	...	...	94⅜ ½
New Threes,	...	...	shut
NOON PRICES.			
Consols Money,	...	...	94¼ ⅜
Account,	...	...	94⅜
New Threes,	...	...	shut
1 P.M. PRICES.			
Consols Money	...	...	94¼ ⅜
Account	...	...	94⅜ ½
New Threes	...	...	shut
2-15 P.M. PRICES.			
Consols Money,	...	...	94⅜ ½
Account,	...	...	94½ ⅝
New Threes,	...	...	shut
CLOSING PRICES.			
Consols Money	...	...	94⅜ ½
Account,	...	...	94½ ⅝
New Threes.	...	...	shut

NOON SUMMARY.—Caledonians, 90¼ to ½; Eastern Counties, 55¼ ½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 78½; Great Northern, 112; Great Northern A, 115½; Great Western, 68½ ¾; Great Western of Canada, 12½; Grand Trunks, 35½; Leeds Northern, 46½ ⅞; London and North Western, 98½; London and South Western, 92½ ½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42½ ¾; Midland, 116¾ 17; North British, 60½; South Eastern, 87 ⅞; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 93½ ¾; York and North Midland, 77½; Lombardos, 11½; Turkish, Old, 79½ ¼ ¾; New, 61½ ¾. Consols opened steady at 94⅜ ½, and continued so all morning; very little business doing. Indian, 104½ to 5. Shares very inactive, but rates well maintained, and market good. Canadians have declined to 12⅜ to ¼, and are weak at the price. French without change.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Caledonians, 90½ ½; Chester and Holyhead, 54¾ 5½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 78 79; Great Northern, 111½ 12; Great Northern A, 115 16; Great Western, 68½ ¾; Great Western of Canada, 12½ ⅝; Grand Trunk, 8 11-16 13-16; Great Southern and Western, 114 16; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 102½ ¾; London and North Western, 98½ ¾; London and South Western, 92½ ¾; Leeds Northern, 47½; Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire, 42½ ¾; Midland, 117¼; North British, 60½ 1; South Eastern, 87¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 93½; York and North Midland, 47½ ½. Consols steady at 94½ buyers. Share markets have been extremely inactive all day, closing steady at about late rates. Great Western of Canada declined to 12 sellers; the proposed dividend not being accepted, they close 12 ⅜ ½ buyers. Canadians dull. French steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Tuesday Evening.

The Speech of Lord John Russell last night regarding the recognition of the new territories of the King of Sardinia and of the probability of a Congress of the Powers to arrange the Swiss part of the Savoy question, caused Consols to open buoyantly this morning at an advance of ⅛, and subsequently to experience a further rise. Although to-morrow will be the 4th of the month there was a much better supply of money in the Discount market to-day. Foreign stocks have been rather active, and in several cases an advance has taken place. Spanish descriptions and Mexican were especially firm. In foreign Exchanges this afternoon the rate on Paris and Amsterdam were slightly higher, while Hamburg shows a trifling decline. No withdrawal of gold from the Bank to-day.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Tuesday Evening.

Stock markets have advanced, and a rise of ⅛ per cent has been established in Consols; at one period the advance amounted ⅜ per cent. The willingness of France to defer the question of the neutralised districts of Savoy to a Congress or Conference, have almost solely contributed to the rise. British Railway stocks were particularly buoyant. Demand for money in Lombard stock to-day was less pressing, but the instances in which even paper of a high class was discounted below 4¾ to 5 per cent were rare. At the Bank of England the demand was unabated.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, 4TH APRIL, 3-20 P.M.—Bourse continue buoyant. Rentes closed at 62.75, being an advance of ¼ per cent. since yesterday.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—APRIL 4.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.			
3 per Cent. Consols	...	...	93⅞ ¾
Ditto for Account, 9th April	...	...	93⅞ ¾
Ditto for new Account, 9th May	...	...	93⅞ ¾
New 3 per Cent. Stock	...	...	93¼
Ditto for Account, 9th April	...	...	93¼
Ditto for New Account, 9th May	...	...	93¼
STEAM.			
Atlantic, limited	...		2⅞
City of Dublin,			37
City of Dublin Issue of 1836			48
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building Company	...	...	54
MINES.			
Connorree limited			25s 0d
Wicklow Copper (Limited) £5 paid,		...	65 x d
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alliance and Consumers' Gas		. .	9⅞ x d
Grand Canal Company,	...	...	47
RAILWAYS.			
Dublin and Belfast Junction,		...	44
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid		...	5⅛
Midland Great Western,	...	...	52⅛ ¼ x d
PREFERENCE SHARES.			
Dublin and Wicklow, 6 per cent. perpetual, paid in full,	...	...	12½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 14th April. Names to be furnished on or before the 13th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols......	94¼	93¾	93⅞ ¾	—	93⅞ ¾	—
Ditto for account......	94¼	93¾ ⅞	93⅞ ¾	93¾ ⅞	93⅞ ¾	93¾
3 per Cent. Reduced......	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per Cent Stock....	93½	93¼ ½	93½	93½ ¼	93¼	93
Ditto for account......	—	93¼ ½	93¼	93½	—	93¼
Bank Stock............	—	—	—	—	—	—

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—APRIL 5TH.
Morning Tide, 10-2. Evening Tide, 10-24.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
THURSDAY, APRIL 5TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ... ... Open daily,
BOTANIC GARDENS ... Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visiters introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Continental Diorama. Doors open at Eight o'Clock.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, March 31, amounted to 52,810 copies, making an average of 8,802 copies daily.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates :—

France, Italy, and Switzerland	One and Six p.m. daily
Belgium, Holland, and Germany ...	Six p.m. daily
Cape of Good Hope (D.) Constantinople ...	Six p.m., April 4.
America (Portland) (Q.) ...	Ten a.m., April 5.
Constantinople ...	Six p.m., April 5.
Spain and Portugal (S.) ...	One p.m., April 6.
America (Boston) (Q.) ...	Ten a.m., April 8.
Brazil, Monte Video, Buenos Ayres (S.) ...	One p.m., April 8.
India (Calcutta) China, &c., via Marseilles ...	Six p.m., April 9.
America (New York) (S) ...	One p.m., April 10.
Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, and India (Bombay) (S.) ...	One p.m., April 11.
Constantinople ...	Six p.m., April 11.
America (Portland) (Q.) ...	Ten a.m., April 12.
America (New York and Bahamas) (Q.) ...	One p.m., April 15.
West Indies and Pacific (S.) Spain and Portugal (S.) America (New York) (S.) ...	One p.m., April 16.
Australia and New Zealand, Mauritius, and India (Bombay) via Marseilles ...	Six p.m., April 17.
Constantinople ...	Six p.m., April 18.
America (Portland) (Q.) ...	Ten a.m., April 19.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., (S.) ...	One p.m., April 19.
Constantinople ...	Six p.m., April 19.
America (Boston) (Q.) ...	Ten a.m., April 22.
West Coast of Africa (Ll.) ...	Six p.m., April 23.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles, ...	Six p.m., April 24.
Constantinople ...	Six p.m., April 25.
America (Portland) (Q.) ...	Ten a.m., April 26.
India (Bombay) (S.), Spain and Portugal (S.) ...	One p.m., April 26.
Newfoundland (G.) ...	Ten a.m., April 28.
America (New York) (Q.) ...	Ten a.m., April 29.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO ECONOMISTS.
Judicious men, who look narrowly after their outlay, and who wisely buy for cash, are requested to test the advantage offered to the public in my Hat Manufactory. I give a prime HAT, colour guaranteed, for
12s. 6d.
Other qualities equally good value.
W. WILLIAMS,
19, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Third Door to the right from Carlisle Bridge.

MR. AND MRS. CAMERON have the honour to announce their return from LONDON and PARIS, and also the arrival of their NEW GOODS, and beg to solicit an early inspection.
73, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE "ELCHO" WRAPPER
IS the most Stylish and Comfortable Garment of the Season.
PRICE, FROM ONE TO THREE GUINEAS.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
54, DAME-STREET.
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s.,
THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
BROWNE AND PAYNE call the special attention of Gentlemen to the Ready-made Department of their
Extensive Establishment
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, which is now supplied with every Fashionable Garment suited to the present season. Four spacious Warerooms are specially devoted to the branch, in which will be found Frock and Dress Coats, Albert and Lounging Coats, Heather Shooting, and the Fashionable Double-breasted Melton Walking Coats in every shade and colour. In Trousers, for Dress or Walking purposes, an endless variety presents itself. The Stock of Waistcoats comprises Cloth, Marseilles, Silks, Tweeds for Morning Wear, &c.
BROWNE AND PAYNE beg to state that each Garment has been made and finished under their own practical superintendence, and every new design introduced that has appeared in London or Paris during the last three months.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
12, and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
and 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, APRIL 5.

It is with some astonishment we learn that the price of ladies' tickets for admission to the cattle show of the Royal Dublin Society has been raised to five shillings! By a courtesy usual with all civilised societies, ladies are entitled to admission to all exhibitions at rates comparatively low. It is an inducement offered to gain their presence, for where the ladies are, there will the sterner sex be also. The Dublin Society has hitherto acted up to this rule. Until last year, or the year before, the price of ladies' tickets was but one shilling each. What reason can be given for the alteration? We have heard, indeed, that the space at the command of the Dublin Society is limited to something like five acres, and that bipeds as well as quadrupeds are to be charged for the square inches they are likely to occupy; and, as the fashionable amplitude of dress covers much space, the wearers are to be charged proportionally. Whatever be the reason of the change, we are sure it will be a change most unprofitable to the funds of the society. A gentleman gladly brought his lady, relatives, and friends, to such exhibitions when he could do so without extravagance, but the charge of five shillings for a lady's ticket will just deprive the showyard of three fourths of its brightest ornaments. If there be no mistake, and so ungallant an alteration has been made, we must only suppose that some old bachelor or mysogynist has drawn up the scale and measured the price of admission by his alarm. The good sense and feeling of the committee, we are sure, need only be appealed to, to secure a return to the former charge.

THE Dublin Protestant Association has, for many years, served as a nucleus for the loyal and Protestant working classes of Dublin. No one can estimate the effect it has produced, without recurring to the history of a past time. Twenty years since, no such thing as a discussion on controversial topics was possible in this city. If such were attempted, the rooms were filled by a tumultous crowd, who did not confine their opposition to words. Children proceeding to schools, and worshippers going to churches, were assailed, not merely by invective and abuse of the most gross description, but with uncontrolled violence. Many of us remember what a scene presented itself after every contested election, when to vote as conscience and principle directed was looked upon as a crime, and he was a traitor who did no wrong. That open discussion is now possible; that children and worshippers can go peacefully to schools and churches; and that Dublin returns two Conservative members to Parliament, are the results, mainly, of the working of the Protestant Association. Through the lanes and byeways of Dublin there lived a large but scattered body of Poor Protestants, half afraid to acknowledge their creed. They were courted, indeed, during the few days which preceded an election, but were then clean forgotten. None knew of them but the clergyman on his mission of mercy, or the physician who prescribed for human misery. The Protestant Association collected these scattered elements, taught them to know each other, and to estimate their strength. This is the age of associations. All questions are carried not by powerful individuals, but by confederated unities. And, in the midst of so many antagonistic combinations, it is most advisable that our poorer brethren should be certain of the support and countenance of those whom Providence has placed above them in the social scale.

For the organisation of their adversaries is all but perfect. There are confraternities and societies which knit together the young. There are brotherhoods and societies of Saint Vincent de Paul which bind thousands of the middle aged together by an unseen agency. There are secret societies, the ramifications of which are visible here and there, but the ends of the threads which unite them are lost to view. Like rivers which glance in the sun for a while, and then disappear in the sand, we can trace the links for a period, and then they are lost. But it is only by comparison with a past time we can learn how powerful these organisations were, until a counter organisation rose up to thwart them.

The main object of the association is the union of Protestants for the purpose of upholding the Constitution, for the spread of Scriptural education, for conveying information on questions which affect the interests of Protestantism, for preparing petitions to Parliament, and for the general maintenance of loyal principles. These surely, in these times, are not improper objects, and the society which pursues them should not meet with discouragement at the hands of professed friends.

It will be said "such a society is exclusive, and "its principles impracticable." Exclusive it is, and must be, from the very nature of the case. Any society formed for a particular object must be exclusive in its way, and an association devoted to the support of Protestant Institutions must be exclusive. There are numbers of associations in Dublin which are not exclusive. The public charities of our city, for instance, prove that Protestantism is Catholic in its liberality. But an association formed to collect the poorer members of a common religion, to unite, instruct, and interest them, and to keep them together against numerous adversaries, must be exclusive.

And as to the impracticability of its principles, we should remember that for a century and a half its principles were those of the Government. That 150 years was the brightest epoch in the British annals. Alone England stood against a world in arms, and came victorious out from the wreck of shattered Empires. The policy of Cabinets have changed, but not the integrity of principles. They are immutable, while all else changes; and if we are degenerated, as the Continental nations assert, it is because we have abandoned our old principles, not because they were erroneous.

We direct the attention of our readers to the circular used by the Protestant Association, which will be found in our columns. Next week we shall record the active sympathies of the public for various benevolent societies. Is it right or politic to neglect the means of strengthening that Protestant principle which lies at the foundation of them all?

The *Times* on France and the Savoy question :—

M. Thouvenel draws breath and answers faintly that the reply of the British Cabinet to his dispatch is not a protest. Thereupon he is much eased, and hopes the affair may be considered as over. That stage of feeling is familiar to English tribunals. A judge tells the prisoner at the bar what he thinks of his conduct. He speakes as judges can speak, and as a man who respects himself would rather not be spoken to. At last the prisoner hears the words, "You are discharged," and accordingly walks out of court with the feeling that perhaps, on the whole, he would have been more comfortable with six months' imprisonment, or a flogging, or anything that squared his debt to society. In some technical sense this may not be a protest, whatever that means. The sun does not protest against deeds of darkness, when it happens to throw upon them "intolerable day." It is not a protest when that which is spoken in the ear is proclaimed from housetops. But that is just what the reply of the British Cabinet does for the Annexation of Savoy. It flashes a brilliant light here and there, and over every part of the subject in turn, bringing out its hidden beauties, just as the torchlight shows off the sculptures in a gallery. Guided by no common hand, the light glances here and there, plays on a feature, or settles on a limb. Here you see brought out in all its naked charms the loud disinterestedness of the campaign France had entered on for the deliverance of Italy; then the sole contingency on which France might be induced to accept Savoy; then the historical fact that, as Venetia remained in Austrian hands, France had given up all thoughts of Savoy; then the reasons for annexation that successfully dawned and glowed and melted into one another;—the natural boundary, the identity of language and manners, the "*revendication*," and, lastly, the imperious necessity of self-defence against the new kingdom of Northern Italy. The last phase is the one in which Proteus submits to be bound. All the other transformations have passed away, unless some fresh deception mocks the eye; and it is now *in forma pauperis* that Napoleon III. appeals to the sympathies of Europe against the overweening ambition and swollen dominions of Sardinia. He must interpose mountains between himself and so dangerous a neighbour. "Well, be it so," the writer of the British dispatch seems to say; "then the world shall do justice to this plea. Let us see it in all its bearings." So Truth holds her lens, and we see the plea gloriously magnified. Out of a world of confusion there stands out the professed alarm of France at the adhesions to Piedmont and the panic-grasp of Savoy. It is the merest trifle in the world, a few mountain slopes; but a drowning man will catch at a straw, and the French Empire, at its last gasp, lays hold of this petty principality. Pressed by numbers, a rifleman will rush to any shelter—a shrub or a stone. France crouches behind Mont Cenis, which it is obliged to hug in its desperation. This is France's last. But it is not so much the last as to supersede all the other accounts of the transaction. That ingenious nation can wrap one meaning in another, so that the new shall not quite efface the old. The "natural frontier," the "identity," the resumption, and all the rest remain, though "self-defence" is just now doing all the work. The King of Sardinia is forced to put up with an earlier phase of the apology. It would hardly become him to inform his newly-assembled people that their imposing phalanx had driven France, in self-defence, to seize his patrimonial Savoy. So he simply acquaints them with the happy "reunion" of Savoy and Nice to an old possessor. The phrase itself is varied. It would not have done to use a term borrowed from the police courts, and implying that Sardinia had filched what France had reclaimed.

This last plea of self-preservation was irresistible to the pen that drew up the dispatch in answer to M. Thouvenel. It is shown up in every aspect. When it was once conceivable that Sardinia might acquire not only Venetia but part of the Tyrol, there was at least more to be said for the strength of her new position. What has now made Sardinia dangerous to France is Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and the Romagna. It is this sudden gathering of famous fighting men that frightens France from her propriety. Sardinia is now twelve millions, so France must look to herself. She has, it is true, forty millions; but what are these forty millions compared with the twelve of Sardinia? What are a thousand sheep to a single wolf? Fear is proverbially selfish and one-sided. We must, therefore, set it down to the absorbing influence of the panic, which does not allow of right reasoning, and actually blinds the judgment, that France has forgotten the converse of her own argument—viz., that if forty millions of men want the possession of Savoy to protect themselves against twelve millions, what must those twelve millions want to protect themselves against forty millions? At this moment it is difficult to imagine a more defenceless population than Victor Emmanuel's. Except their own Apennines, where they can be hunted down like rabbits, they have not a stick or a stone to stand behind. As it has been justly said, they are the oyster without its shell. But there is one point of view in which France's estimate of the material means necessary to her safety assumes a colossal importance. What if Venetia should really throw off the yoke that lately became so loose, and, together with the Romans, Neapolitans, and Sicilians, flock round the Sardinian standard? What if there should be a Kingdom of Italy? France, we must conclude from her own acts and arguments, would give herself up for lost. In mere despair, and as the last chance of holding her own, she would run a muck into Italy, resolved at least to sell her life dear. As any day another Cæsar might issue from the Capitol, and flesh his legions upon Frenchmen, they would be obliged perforce to repeat the enterprise of Brennus. But, in fact, they have done so, and, no doubt, it is to prevent Lutetia from being captured by the Romans that France is beforehand with them. But Italy now has fair warning. It sees the securities which France demands for her good behaviour even in the assemblage of twelve milion Italians under one banner. They may guess what France would require to reassure herself if the dream of Italian unity should ever be wholly realised.

Englishmen feel it difficult to treat the appropriation of Savoy in its material aspects. They look only to its moral significance, and that is the view to which the dispatch before us confines itself. When we remember the way in which France has always advanced upon her foes, or her neighbours, we feel it cannot much matter to him who occupies the mountain or the lake on her frontier. What we shudder at is the moral portent of France once more advancing, once more tasting blood, and gratifying her insatiable land-hunger. The thing itself is ridiculous. We, who are peopling one continent and ruling over half another, smile at the quaint historical appetite for bits of border old in story. It is with us as when a man who has been all his active life in the great world, and has won a fortune, a fame, or a position out of the broad waste and open sea of life, returns to his native town, and finds the companions of his boyhood squabbling for rights of way, window lights, fences, and such local trifles; or, perhaps, devoting all their energies to round a corner, or smooth away a projection in their neighbour's tenement. Certainly, if a man has nothing else to think of, his estate is his empire, and his village the world. Let him annex, if he can, by love or money, by force or by fraud, the ten acres that his forefathers never could manage. But the man whose pursuits carry his mind and his interests, if not himself, all over the world, will smile at the microscopic scale of provincial diplomacy or warfare. The British nation feel that the whole world is their sphere, and that before long their laws, and their language, and their spirit will prevail over many hundred-fold the area of these isles. But France still harps on the old story of her border warfares, and her possessions lost and won and lost again. We are sorry for her, but cannot help her, because she will take no advice. It is her habit to swell and collapse, to flow and to ebb. She was once a great Empire. The tradition haunts her and drives her mad. To protest against her follies would be to hold a lunatic responsible. We acquit her on the ground of insanity, and are content to see M. Thouvenel rub his hands, smile, and congratulate himself that we don't protest. But, if we don't protest as much as he thinks we ought, at least we tell him what we think of his conduct, and so wipe our hands of the affair.

The *Morning Herald* on the prospect of a Revolution in Spain :—

A telegram from Paris announces the fact that the flag of Don Carlos is again flying on Spanish soil, and that an army of 3,000 rebels is already concentrated in the neighbourhood of Valencia under the command of General Ortega. In confirmation of this announcement, the official paper of the Spanish Government throws out some mysterious hints as to the probability of an insurrectionary movement and its revolutionary nature. We may reasonably conclude, therefore, that the flame of civil war is once more lighted up, and that the old struggle which for so many years desolated the plains and cities of the Peninsula is about to be renewed. What proportion the movement will attain it would be useless to predict. The time is well chosen by the insurgents, but it seems hardly probable that they can rest their hopes of success on any general disaffection on the part of the Spanish people to the present Monarch; and if we had not the experience of the last twenty years of Spanish history before us, we should be tempted to pronounce the enterprise a thoroughly mad and hopeless attempt. It must be borne in mind, however, that Spain is at present almost literally without any army to protect her own shores, and that her engagements with Morocco are not yet so far completed as to enable her to dispense with any considerable body of the troops employed in the late war. It would be hazardous to guess at the effect upon the Moors of any sudden reduction in the Spanish army of Africa, and Tetuan must be garrisoned. General Ortega's force may be insignificant in itself, and the whole affair might probably be crushed out in a few days, if a strong division were at once marched against the insurgents. But every day's respite enormously increases their powers of mischief. There is no calculating the contagious results that the continued occupation of Spanish territory by a body of rebels may produce on the minds of a people in whose memories the traditionary hatreds of the Carlist wars yet linger; and General O'Donnell may yet find that in plunging his country into a war of unscrupulous aggression he has added neither to his own popularity nor to the stability of the throne of Isabella II.

The rising was, very possibly, not expected by the Spanish Government; and we shall probably not be far wrong if we ascribe to their fear of domestic enemies the sudden change of policy which has resulted in the treaty of peace with Morocco. For some time fierce war has been waged by the Opposition, and it was generally anticipated that General O'Donnell would have some difficulty in maintaining his position. But his chief opponents were amongst the Liberals, and it was not from the Carlists that the public looked for an attempt to revolutionise the country. General O'Donnell has himself created the opportunity. He alone is responsible for the war; and he ought, of all men, to have known the danger to which he was exposing his Sovereign in withdrawing from Spain the forces necessary to her protection. The Carlists have chosen their time well, it cannot be denied. The shoe is just beginning to pinch. Spanish enthusiasm held out as long as there were conquests to make and battles to win, whilst the priests preached up a crusade against the infidels and the papers drew brilliant pictures of a Spanish Algeria. But now Spain is sadly comparing the cost with the results of the war, the sacrifices with the gains, and, if we mistake not, she finds the balance considerably against her. Even her victories over the Moors, ill led and thoroughly unorganised, have cost her dearly in life and treasure. The Spanish soldiers have shown courage and endurance, but it can hardly be said that they have gained much honour in their repeated triumphs over a foe that made war with *espingardas* and knives against Minies, bayonets, and rifled cannon; and despite of the efforts of the *Times* to excite admiration for their prowess, and to write up their deeds to the level of Balaklava heroism, Englishman have shrunk from expressing sympathy with the conquerors in so unequal a conflict. There remain the mere money indemnity and the temporary occupation of Tetuan. These results will not satisfy the Spanish nation, nor will its dissatisfaction be lessened by the knowledge of the heavy losses—2,000 killed and wounded—in the last engagement with the Moors. The popular discontent at the present moment is, of course, reckoned upon by the Carlists, but we can scarcely believe it prevails to such an extent as to justify their movement. General O'Donnell may yet crush the present rising without great trouble. But Spanish nature is inflammable. A revolutionary attempt, however trifling, like a spark falling upon tinder, may do enormous damage before it is ultimately stamped out, and the Government of the Queen of Spain is now realising to its cost, in the rising of the Carlist party, the value of the disinterested warnings with which the English press characterised the reckless ambition that led to the war with Morocco.

The *Daily News* on the Civil Service of India :—

In the month of July next there will be eighty appointments in the Civil Service of India to be disposed of. They will all be filled up by open competition—provided only so many fit candidates can be found; and in this contest any British subject between the ages of eighteen and twenty-two may take part. No solicitation—no canvassing is required. The only condition is, that the young man shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service, and willing to submit himself to the examiners. Nor is the prize without value. No Civil servant seems to receive a lower salary than £600 a-year, and the salary rises after some time to more than £5,000 a year. The Civil Service Commissioners have stated very distinctly the value of these Indian appointments, and their Report of 1859, which contains the information, well deserves attention. The British "Paterfamilias" cannot invest in more useful books for after-dinner reading than these Civil Service Reports. Certainly the Indian Civil Service opens a career full of interest and of pecuniary advantage in good emoluments, steady advancement for those who devote themselves to the service with zeal and perseverance, infinite opportunities of public usefulness, the dignity, honour, and influence of the positions to which the service may lead, and the liberal and judicious provisions for retirement at a moderate age. Again, the range of age prescribed is by no means narrow. No particular course of special study is required for candidates; in fact, any lad well prepared to take honours at any one of the English, Scottish, or Irish Universities would be likely to succeed; but even if he did not succeed in his attempt, it would not interfere with his academical progress. All these things, and the difficulties which attend professional success in England—the severe and uncertain competition of the Bar, the moderate expectations of the Church, and, still more, the laborious life of a schoolmaster—give good ground for the belief that the Indian Civil Service appointments ought to attract many competitors. As yet the matter is not generally known, and publicity is, no doubt, essential to the success of the new system. For this purpose it is of great importance to proclaim far and wide the conditions of the contest, and to show that it is conducted on reasonable principles. Unfortunately there is a considerable clique opposed to the system of open competition. They have their ideas and theories—injurious enough upon the subject, and their object seems to be to damage the new system as much as possible. The best, and indeed the only answer which will satisfy them is the answer of practical success. The thousand and one objections to opening the Universities or the Ordnance Corps to the Middle-Class Examinations have only been silenced by the practical results. It is not to be supposed that the advocates of Indian patronage will yield to less cogent reasons. In the meantime it is important to watch carefully the statements of the patronage partisans, and to elucidate such points as they attempt to obscure. Let us take a specimen. Only the other day there appeared an elaborate attack upon the whole system by which these Indian appointments are now made. The writer, indeed, did not go so far as some have gone, and say that the new order of things must be condemned because successful candidates being the cleverest necessarily excluded the stupid lads, who would thus be left unprovided for. He did not maintain the duty of the State to provide for such dolts as might happen to be relations of men of family or influence; but he asserted that the sort of young men who would succeed in these examinations are not the sort of men to do well in India, and that even if they were, the Examiners, by the questions which they ask, know nothing of their business.

There may, of course, be some miraculous system by which such men as Clive may be discerned, but certainly the fact that a lad is the cousin or nephew of an Indian director cannot achieve so marvellous a result. A distinguished career at school and college is no mean test of a lad's ability and diligence—in fact, it is the only test which is capable of being applied: it is certainly the ordinary test which men do apply when they desire to confer an appointment without favour upon the best man. Ready writers may ask why boys who can write good Greek and Latin verses, or know the history of the Pelasgians, should be supposed capable of governing nations? But that such knowledge is no disqualification is proved by the remarkable fact that—not to speak of the familiar Lord Wellesley—there never was a time at which the Houses of Parliament were more thoroughly controlled by men of classical learning. Sir Cornewall Lewis, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Elgin, the Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Cardwell, Sir R. Bethell, and Mr. Lowe, are all men who won honours at the University before they acquired it as statesmen. If any test whatever is to be applied for the purpose of determining the selection of those who are to enter the public service, that test ought to be one which shall mark those who have distinguished themselves as lads of brains amongst their contemporaries. The great mass of British parents may surely be allowed to understand the best mode of preparing their sons for the business of life. Common sense declares that those lads who have shown most industry and ability in those branches of education to which they have had their attention directed by their parents will probably prove the ablest public servants. And this is precisely what has been done. The English youth between 18 and 22—just after they have finished their general education—are called to compete for Indian appointments, and the prize is promised to him who shows most proficiency in the subjects to which the great majority of the candidates have devoted their lives.

Again, just glance at the lists of successful candidates, and see whether the Examiners succeed in obtaining the best candidates. It is easy enough, of course, to extract one or two questions, and to hint a doubt whether the man who put it could answer it. But if it should turn out that the Examiners for the Indian appointments are the very same persons who examine at our Universities, nay, more, in some cases the very same who used to examine at Haileybury, it will be difficult to persuade the world of their incompetency. And yet this is precisely what does turn out to be the case. That father must be difficult, indeed, to satisfy who objects to have his son examined by Mr. Hopkins in mathematics, Professor Max Muller in German, Mr. Dasent in English, Mr. Osborne Gordon in Latin, or Colonel Gore Ousley in Arabic. Nor is this all. The names of the Examiners are not only a guarantee for their competency, but the results at which they have arrived prove their judgment.

The candidates, it must be observed, come from every quarter of the globe. Not only Oxford and Cambridge send up many, but London, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and even Jersey and Toronto, furnish their quota. Now, there would be nothing very surprising if one Cambridge Examiner agreed with another Cambridge Examiner in his estimate of merit; but when it appears that the Indian Civil Service Examiners being themselves members of various Universities, manage to select those amongst the candidates who have distinguished themselves in the various schools and colleges which they have attended, there is surely strong reason to believe that the standard of merit applied in this India examination coincides with the standard of merit set up throughout the British empire. Now, amongst the successful candidates there is not a single individual who has not earned distinction before he came to be judged by the Indian Examiners, and this conclusively proves, not only that the Examiners are competent and judicious, but that they succeed in obtaining by examination those young men whose career at school and college has been most meritorious. And this, in fact, was the very aim which Parliament had in view when the new system was established.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

WINDSOR CASTLE, APRIL 3.

The Queen and Prince Consort, shortly after arriving at the Castle yesterday, visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. Princess Alice also visited her Royal Highness.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred, walked in the Home Park this morning, and visited the Duchess of Kent.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and the Princess of Leiningen paid a visit to her Majesty in the afternoon.

The Earl of Caithness and the Hon. Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Keppel have succeeded Lord Cremorne and Lieutenant-Colonel Kingscote, as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

Mr. Southwell, the photographer of Baker-street, has had the honour of attending several times at Buckingham Palace to take photographs of her Majesty, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and other members of the Royal family.

Despatches were received at the Colonial-office yesterday from the Governors of the North American Colonies.

Despatches were sent to the Governors of Canada, Malta, Hongkong, Ceylon, Labuan, and Gibraltar, and to the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

The Prince of Wales, on his visit to North America, in addition to his suite of nine gentlemen of honour, will be attended by one of the Queen's Secretaries of State, in consideration of the part he is likely to be called on to take in public affairs. We believe that her Majesty's choice for this post of honour and trust has fallen upon the Duke of Newcastle.—*Court Journal.*

The Duchess of Somerset had a reception on Saturday night at the First Lord of the Admiralty's official residence in Whitehall.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained a select circle at dinner on Saturday evening, at Cambridge House, Piccadilly.

Viscount Castlerosse, M.P., has left Farrance's Hotel during the recess for this country.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort are passing the season at Badminton, where they intend to receive a succession of visitors during the Easter holidays.

The Hon. George Byng, M.P., and Lady Alice Byng, have left London on a visit to the Countess Dowager of Ellesmere, at Hatchford Park, Surrey.

The Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P., and Mrs. Cowper will leave London in a few days for Paris, on a visit to the Hon. Spencer and Lady Harriet Cowper.

The Duke of Newcastle and Lady Susan Pelham Clinton will leave London in a few days, for Clumber Park, Notts, for the Easter holidays.

The Earl and Countess of Ellesmere are passing the season at Torquay.

The Archbishop of Dublin and family have left town on a visit to England.

The Countess of Kinnoull has left London for the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood.

Frances Countess Waldegrave and Mr. Harcourt, M.P., left Carlton Gardens yesterday for their villa residence, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham for Easter.

Mr. Matheson, of Ardross, M.P., is at present in the North, preparatory, it is said, to his marriage with an accomplished English lady, Miss Eleanor Perceval, granddaughter of the well-known Minister of George III., Spencer Perceval. The lady is also connected with the family of Macleod of Macleod, being niece of the late chief.—*Inverness Courier.*

The following are amongst the arrivals at Elvidge's Royal Hotel:—Sir Thomas Butler, Lady Butler, and suite; Colonel Butler and suite; Colonel Palliser and suite, Colonel Brewster and Mrs. Brewster, Miss Cliff, the Honourable J. King. Departures—The Right Honourable Lord Clonbrock, Lady Clonbrock, the Honourable Miss Caroline Dillon, the Honourable Miss Helena Dillon and suite, for Lyons; Mrs. Barton, Miss Barton, and suite, for Fethard, county of Tipperary; Colonel Keogh and Mrs. Keogh.

The Army.

It is understood that the department of the Adjutant-General of Royal Engineers will be shortly removed from Chatham to Whitehall.

The 86th (Royal County Down) Regiment, stationed at Gosport, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Aldershott in about 14 days.

Brevet-Major Palmer's 1st battery, 1st brigade, garrison Artillery, yesterday left Woolwich for Shoeburyness, to relieve Brevet-Major Clifford's 7th battery, 2nd brigade, ordered to proceed to Dover. Two additional batteries are about to be added to the depot at Woolwich, to be named the 9th and 10th batteries, for the purpose of embodying the corps of non-effective men employed in the garrison, such as officers' servants, and men who, under ordinary circumstances, are not subject to parade and drill.

Since the disuse of corporal punishment, which has been unknown at Woolwich for many months past, it is stated that the crime of desertion is of less frequent occurrence, as verified by the official returns from the corps of Royal Artillery and Royal Marines, as well as the other divisions of the army stationed at Woolwich. This is accounted for by the known fact of numbers of desertions having been induced solely by the terror of the lash, which, up to the moment when corporal punishment was ordered to be held in abeyance, was resorted to, in some weeks, every day except Saturday and Sunday.

The Navy.

A portion of the Channel Fleet, consisting of the screw steamships Royal Albert, 121, Captain Henry J. Lacon, bearing the flag of Admiral Sir Charles Fremantle, K.C.B.; the Donegal, 101, Captain Henry Broadhead; the Aboukir, 90, Capt. Charles F. Schomberg; and the screw steam frigate Melpomene, 51, Captain Charles J. F. Ewart, hove in sight at Plymouth about six o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) morning, with the wind from the westward, a smart breeze. They came in from sea under their three topsails, and on reaching the west end of the breakwater took in all canvas, and proceeded under steam to the anchorage ground, the flagship taking her position well to the westward. At eight o'clock the flag of Port Admiral Sir Barrington Reynolds, K.C.B., was honoured by a salute, which was acknowledged by the Impregnable, 103, Capt Stewart, in Hamoaze. This portion of the Channel Fleet left Lisbon on Friday, March, the 23rd, in company with the screw steamships Edgar, 91, Capt. James E. Kator; Algiers, 91, Capt George W. D. O'Callaghan; Queen 86, Capt. Charles F. Hillyar; Mars, 80, Capt J. N. Strange; and the screw steam-frigate Mersey, 40, Captain Henry Caldwell, C.B. The Edgar carried away her main topsail-yard on Sunday morning, when crossing the Bay of Biscay. The Edgar and Mersey have lost a man each overboard. On Monday night, off the Lizard, the Edgar, Algiers, Queen, Mars, and Mersey parted company, and proceeded up Channel for Portsmouth. Very fine weather was experienced at first, but within the last four days strong gales from west-north-west have prevailed, with extraordinary heavy seas. All the ships are reported leaky; the Royal Albert will require a thorough caulking. Two Dutch ships of war were in the Tagus.

The Victoria and Albert, Royal paddle-yacht, was on Tuesday removed from the steam basin to her moorings in Portsmouth Harbour, where she received her crew preparatory to her intended cruise.

The new screw steam gun vessel Landrail, intended to carry five guns, launched on Thursday at Deptford, having been fitted with her engines of 80-horse power, was on Tuesday towed down to Woolwich by the steamtug Bustler to be completed for service.

Her Majesty's military store steamship Lord Panmure, H. T. Moors, commander, on Thursday sailed from Woolwich, laden with Armstrong guns and other war materials.

A huge ship's boiler, on a new principle, introduced by the Earl of Dundonald, fitted with vertical instead of horizontal tubes, which, in lieu of acting as flues, will contain water serving to generate steam, and stipulated to create an economy in the consumption of fuel, was on Tuesday received at Woolwich from Birmingham, and is ordered to be tested and reported on by the officers of the factory department of the dockyard for the information of the Board of Admiralty.

The following appointments were made on Tuesday at the Admiralty :—James D'Arcey, Harvey, Assistant Clerk to the Conqueror; A. S. Ramsey, Assistant Clerk Supernumerary to the Nile; James S. Cannon, Assistant Clerk to the Hawke; and William B. Harvey, Second Class Assistant Engineer to the Victoria and Albert.

Thanks.

From the Secretaries of the Dublin North Circuit Auxiliary to the Wesleyan Missionary Society—To Messrs. Cannock, White, and Co., and to Thomas Drury, Esq., J.P., for £1 each, towards the collection at the anniversary meeting in the Metropolitan Hall, on Tuesday evening, April 3rd.

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LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, 7th February.—Parliament met on the 24th of January. Mr. Cooper, the Speaker, has resigned and Mr. Murray was unanimously elected in his place The bringing forward of the estimates had been post poned. Extensive frauds had been discovered in the storekeepers' department; officials have been suspended in consequence. Increased subsidy for alteration of mail routes has been refused. Great floods had caused destruction to a large amount of property.

The railway works are progressing satisfactorily.

Advices from Adelaide have been received up to the 18th February.

Parliament is prorogued till the 3rd April.

Victoria had won the cricket match by 69 runs.

The gold receipts had decreased £30,000 as compared with same period last year.

The following are departures of gold ships:—January 17th, Greyhound, 5,000 ounces, for Liverpool; January 25th, Monarch, 29,000 ounces, for London; January 24th, Ochance, 32,000 ounces, for Liverpool; Montmorency, 7,000 ounces, for London; February 8th, Lightning, 13,000 ounces, for Liverpool; February 8th, Lincolnshire, 32,000 ounces, for London. Arrivals—The Great Britain, after a passage of 55 days; White Star Southampton, King of Algiers, Omar Pasha, Bosphorus, Ladywell, William Cuavell, Silistria, General Williams, Forest Oak, Black Eagle, Glendower, Marco Polo, Conscience, Dawn of Hope, Prince of Wales.

INDIA.

Bombay, March 13th.—The regulations in reference to the issue of paper currency have been published by the Government. The notes will be of 5, 10, 20, 80, 100, and 1,000 rupees, and the issue will be effected by three commissioners of the Bank of England. The convertibility of the paper will be provided for by one third of the amount of the notes in circulation being kept in coin. Two-thirds are to be invested in securities. The notes to be issued are in exchange for coin.

BOMBAY AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Indus, with the heavy portion of the above mails, left Malta at 3 p.m., on the 1st instant, for Southampton, where she may be expected about the 11th.

OUTWARD BOMBAY MAIL.

The Columbian mail of the 18th of February reached Bombay on the 12th of March.

Jeddo mail of the 3rd of March arrived at Aden on the 20th.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

London and North Western Railway Traffic, £76,916; increase £6,219.

AMERICA.

Queenstown, Wednesday, April 4.—The Montreal s.s. Nova Scotia arrived here this afternoon, with dates from Portland to 24th ult., landed Irish mails, and proceeded. The s.s. North Briton arrived out at Portland on 21st.

New Orleans, 21st.—Before commencing bombardment of the city on the night of the 14th, Miramon notified all foreign vessels that he would not be responsible for shipping anchored under the castle.

MEXICO.

Washington, 20th March.—The news from Mexico has created a profound sensation here. Particulars relative to the capture of the Spanish steamers are awaited with great interest. It is supposed that they were captured as pirates, and the act on the part of our naval force is fully sustained. Loud and open indignation is expressed against the Spanish authorities in Cuba for fitting out this expedition against the constitutional Government of Mexico, which we recognise. It is believed by some that the two steamers were fitted out by the authority of Spain, and sustained by France. The two steamers had 250 men on board, and their killed and wounded amounted to 40. The Indianola and Wave had 80 men each. The first engineer of the Maryes, an American, was killed. The fighting was done principally by the officers, who were obliged to charge and fire their guns, assisted only by Mexican officers from the shore. It is stated that the expedition cost 300,000 dollars, mostly furnished in Havana by the Government. The prize Maryes is anchored opposite this city. There is the best authority for stating that the capture of the Miramon steamers was not in consequence of even a line of instructions to the commander of the Gulph Squadron, either from the President or Secretary of the Navy, though the act is fully approved by the Administration.

The bill for the protection of female passengers on board steamships and other vessels has passed Congress.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, via Marseilles, March 28.—A "corps d'armee" has left Monastie, to encamp between Montenegro and Servia. The son of Prince Milosch has refused to come to Constantinople to receive his investure. The Government of Candia has imprisoned 41 Greek priests, who had declared themselves Catholics. The Ambassador of France interceded in their behalf, and invoked religious liberty, which has been promised.

THE REVOLUTION MOVEMENT IN SPAIN.

Despatches received from Madrid state that General Ortega had chartered two foreign ships at Marseilles by means of money coming from Madrid and Paris. The promoters of the revolutionary movement are not residents in Madrid. The deputies had assembled to protest against the rebellion, and even private persons had offered their services. The whole nation is against the rebels.

OUTWARD CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

Malta, 31st March.—The Vectis, from Marseilles, arrived here yesterday at 11 p.m., and sailed to day at 4 a.m. for Alexandria. The China, from Southampton, arrived to day at 11 a.m., and sailed at 6 p.m., for Alexandria. The Alhambra sailed to-day at 2 p.m. for Corfu.

SWITZERLAND.

Berlin, April 4.—The National Council, by 106 against 4 votes, and the Council of State unanimously have voted the extraordinary powers demanded by the Federal Council.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

City, Wednesday.—The Funds have again been firmer to-day, the state of foreign politics being regarded somewhat more favourably. Consols have experienced a slight advance. Animation is decided by doubts as to the course which the bank directors will adopt to-morrow. The Railway and other Share markets quiet, but firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At a half-yearly meeting held yesterday of the English shareholders of the Great Western Railway of Canada, a motion was proposed against receiving the report, and in favour of appointing a committee of shareholders to investigate the affairs of the company. After a long discussion, 70 voted for the amendment, and 62 against it. A compromise was then come to in the constitution of the committee, and the proceedings terminated.

Mdlle. Victoire Balfe, the celebrated vocalist, was married, a few days ago, at St. Petersburg, to Sir John Crampton, her Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Russia.

SHIPPING.

Queenstown.—Arrived—Sevrana, from Odessa; Rosetta, Smyrna; Hindoo, Paraiba, goes to Gottenberg. Off—Conference, Callao. Sailed—Sardinia, for Liverpool, in tow of the steam-tug Great Conquest; Anne, for London.

Glasgow Corn Market, April 4.—There has been a lull in the demand during the past week, but holders remain firm at to-day's market. There were few buyers, and the trade was decidedly slower for the leading articles at the prices of this day week.

Glasgow Iron Report, April 4.—No. 1, 54s to 54s 6d; mixed numbers, warrants, 54s 9d to 55s; No. 3, 54s to 54s 6d. Market steady.

Salford Cattle Market, April 4.—Best heifers, 7d to 7½d; middling, 6d to 6½d; cows, 4½d to 5d; sheep, best 9d to 9½d; middling, 8d to 8½d; ewes, 7d to 8d; calves, best, 6½ to 7d; middling, 5½d to 6d; inferior, 4½d to 5d. Small market, and all sold up. Beasts, 1,470; sheep, 612; calves 1,300.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Newmarket Handicap—7 to 1 against Confectioner; 14 to 1 against Chere Ami; 100 to 7 against Wallace; 100 to 6 against Chance Shot. Nothing else mentioned.

Correspondence.

MR. SERJEANT FITZGIBBON AND THE WATER SUPPLY QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—In the report of a speech of Mr. Alderman John Reynolds, published in your paper of yesterday, I observe the following passage:—

"A good deal of squeamishness had been exhibited about charging Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon with being paid for his opposition to the bill, but the Council seemed to forget that lawyers were paid for anything they did, and some of them for what they did not do. (Hear, hear.) At a recent trial in Galway, in which he (Alderman Reynolds) was defendant, he employed Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon as his leading counsel, and on cross-examination by a factious gentleman of the bar, who was opposed to him, he stated that he believed Serjeant Fitzgibbon was paid; and, more, that he earned his money well." (Laughter.)

This amounts to an assertion that he had, at the last assizes of Galway, in a public court, stated his belief that I had been paid for the part which I had taken in the question then and now pending on the water supply of Dublin; that he made this statement in my presence and hearing, and that I did not contradict it; and he, therefore, suggests that I admitted the truth of his imputation. Now, the facts are these. He was defendant in a record which was tried at Galway last assizes. His testimony and that of the plaintiff were so contradictory that the counsel opposed to him resorted to the desperate experiment of setting his client to outface the defendant, by confronting them on the table, and then one of those shocking scenes was exhibited, in which the plaintiff and the defendant, being both sworn, reciprocally impute rank falsehood to each other, in the presence of a jury, who have to determine which of them is telling the truth, where it is impossible to decide in favour of one, without coming to the conclusion that the other has committed perjury. In the cross-examination of Mr. Reynolds, preparatory to this degrading and painful exhibition, the plaintiff's counsel, with more zeal than good taste, thought he might damage the credit of Mr. Reynolds with the jury by adverting to this imputation, which he had, it appears, previously made against me, in some of his published speeches; and Mr. Reynolds answered to the effect above stated—viz., that he believed I had been paid. Had I taken him up on this impudent assertion, I should have proceeded, being his counsel, to cross-examine him as to the foundation of his asserted belief; and the result must have been that he would be placed in the position of one who had sworn he believed, when he must have known that he had no foundation for that belief; and thus, to protect myself from an imputation for which I had no other feeling but contempt, I must have given to a client's adversary a topic injurious to that clients credit, in a case depending on his testimony, already contradicted as it was by that of his adversary. I did not hesitate in choosing between a duty of serious moment to a client, and a duty of very small, if any, importance to myself. I therefore took no notice whatever of the calumny. It was fortunate for Mr. Reynolds that I took this course; for the jury, after being a long time out of court, returned to state that they could not agree. They were sent back by the judge for further deliberation; and, at a late hour in the evening, and after being for several hours confined, they at last returned a verdict for Mr. Reynolds; convincing me that I had taken a fortunate course for him, in a case where a feather might, and probably would, have turned the scale against him—a result which no consideration of self could induce me to promote by any act of mine, when engaged for any man as his counsel. The assertion that I was paid for what I addressed, through the press, to the public, or for any part which I took in the question touching the supply of water to Dublin, I need scarcely say is wholly false. The utterance of this falsehood is made, according to the report of the speech in *Saunders* of yesterday, the foundation of a boast that Mr. Reynolds had, in his own refined phrase, "touched me on the raw," and "castigated me" in the debates carried on by the Municipal Council. I should not have taken the least notice of any abuse of myself by Mr. Reynolds, if the falsehood had not been spoken of me with a circumstance. If it depended on the mere testimony of the man who uttered it, I should not apprehend that any one who knows him and knows me, would believe it; but your respectable paper is read by many who know neither of us. It is, therefore, right that the circumstance which gives colour to the falsehood should be explained.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GERALD FITZGIBBON.

10, Merrion-square North, 4th April, 1860.

TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

7, Fleet-street, April 4, 1860.

Sir,—In your paper of this morning appears a letter signed "William Francis Green," announcing that a committee has been formed, and was sitting, to investigate the accounts of the Transatlantic Company, and giving my name as one of that committee.

I feel it my duty to state my name has been thus used without my knowledge or authority; that I am not in any way cognisant of the proceedings which eventuated in the appointment of that committee; and, that however desirous I should be that the accounts of the company should be properly sifted by persons having leisure and capacity for the purpose, I decline to act on it.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS CODD.

GALWAY LINE—THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—I omitted to state in my letter of yesterday that the name of Mr. Francis Codd was added to the committee of shareholders, without his knowledge, at the instance of several gentlemen who were anxious that the shareholders should have the advantage of his advice and great mercantile experience. From a communication I received to-day through a friend of Mr. Codd's, I am afraid that gentleman will not be able to give the committee the advantage of his personal attendance; but I hope that when the committee will have concluded their investigations, Mr. Codd and other gentlemen like him may be induced to confer with the committee before they issue their report on a subject in which many Irishmen are individually, and all are nationally interested.—I am sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM FRANCIS GREEN, Chairman of Investigation.

42, Belvedere-place, April 4, 1860.

THE ATLANTIC STEAMPACKET COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—I quite agree with the letter of Alderman Lambert, which appears in your paper of this day, that it would have been better for his friends, Dr. Gray and Mr. Connolly, not to have resigned their seats at the board of the Atlantic Steam Co., but to have remained, and sifted the affairs of the company, as I may say that it was upon their published assurance, along with several others, that they had "carefully examined" into the affairs of the company, that I was induced to take shares.—Your kindly inserting this letter will oblige, sir, your obedient servant,

C. BATTY.

Rathmines, 4th April, 1860.

A CENTRAL MARKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dear Sir,—As I am one of those who take an interest in the welfare of their native city, I beg to address a few words to you on the subject. I have been watching with the utmost satisfaction the rapid improvements which have taken place in our town, within the last few years, by the erection of magnificent marts, shops of all descriptions, and private mansions, &c. Now, the great topic of conversation is, the want of a public market, which, I must say, would be a very great improvement to a city of any standing like Dublin. Having seen a letter which appeared a short time since in your paper relative to the subject—namely, the erection of a market on the Liffey—will you allow me to suggest a still greater improvement at about half the expense. Suppose we construct a tunnel from Carlisle-bridge to the Metal bridge, which can be lighted from the top by rough glass, or by lamps inside, either for gas or oil, which will have a very handsome effect, and in the warmest summer months the meat can be kept much longer than in the ordinary stalls; or, suppose we wish for a still greater improvement, the space enclosed within the railings in front of Trinity-college is at present quite useless, and might be turned to account by erecting a grand market there, where the students and scholars, as well as the public in general, could supply themselves, and not be subjected to the impositions of servants, but can choose their own meat, and see what they are paying for; or, another idea struck me, viz., the ground which is at present occupied by that disgraceful statue in memory of Moore, could, I am sure, be made some better use of than by making a laughing-stock of our great poet, by the construction of such a hideous piece of workmanship. Now, in conclusion, I may add that I have made a calculation as near as possible to the amount of cost for such a building, and find it does not exceed £2,500, which does not come up to anything like what my learned friend stated to be the lowest for his design.—Hoping I am not detaining you, I remain, dear sir, yours faithfully,

I enclose my card. A CIVIL ENGINEER.

GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS AT ST. GERMAINS, PORTARLINGTON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

On Tuesday evening, the 3rd instant, the spacious grounds of this educational establishment were thrown open to the gentry and public in general, to witness the annual display of fireworks by the young scions of aristocracy educating at St. Germains, in commemoration of the birthday of the principal's lady. The whole was conducted with that precise skill which has ever been witnessed there; and too much gratitude cannot be expressed to T. Arthure, Esq., principal, and the young gentlemen under his care, for their general urbanity to the public on this as on former occasions.

Historical and Literary Society, 54, Upper Sackville-street.—There will be a meeting of this society on this evening, when a paper will be read containing Recollections of America in 1857. Meeting will be open to the public.

Fatal Accident.—On Tuesday, an elderly woman named Margaret Black, was passing along Francis-street, where some old house was being re-built, when a portion of a wall fell on her, and injured her very severely. She was immediately conveyed to the General Hospital; where every attention was paid to her, but she expired shortly after.—*Belfast Mercury.*

Some French Facts about Lord Brougham.—The Paris correspondent of a Brussels paper writes:—"The ex-Chancellor of England has collected into a single volume the purely scientific works which he has composed from 1793 to our own day. Lord Brougham was brought up at Oxford, an assemblage of religious edifices, churches, convents, cloisters, as well as colleges, which M. Dupin, in his travels in England, called 'The Mecca of Science.' He has been recently appointed Chancellor of the University, and it is to this celebrated establishment that he has dedicated his book."

Advices from Vienna state that General de Lamoriciere passed several days in that city on his way to Italy, and had several interviews with the Papal Nuncio.

It is currently rumoured at Turin that the new kingdom is to be divided into six large governments, viz.—Piedmont, Lombardy, Parma, Modena, Tuscany, and Romagna.

Partial Destruction of a Railway Station at Manchester.—A little before ten o'clock, on Tuesday morning a portion of the iron roofing over the Victoria station of the London and North Western Railway at Manchester fell in through a train coming in contact with, and breaking one of the cast-iron pillars supporting the northwest corner of it. This pillar was exceedingly near to the line of rails, and in shunting a train one of the carriages got off the rails and came in contact with it. About 16 or 17 yards of the roof by 30 fell in upon the railway, and a carriage cleaner was severely cut across the forehead by a bar of iron, but though the unfortunate man was sent to the Infirmary, it was believed that his life was not in danger. The other railway servants escaped uninjured. Fortunately, there was no train taking up or discharging passengers under this part of the roof at the time, or the consequences might have been serious. The loss to the company by the accident will probably not exceed £1,000. Until the fallen materials had been removed—a work of some hours—no trains could enter the station, and departing trains had to be despatched from outside the station, so that passengers were necessarily put to some inconvenience.

The Pope and the Senate.—In the debate in the French Senate on the petitions disapproving the policy of the Government on the Papal question, the minority was 16. Amongst those who voted for the Pope are said to be Marshal M'Mahon, Generals Rostolan and Gemeau, and in fact the generals who commanded at Rome, and who are members of the Senate.

Lord Chelmsford, we (*Essex Herald*) learn, with the same feeling for the town which induced him to come to this locality for his title of nobility, has signified his consent to become president of the Chelmsford Literary and Mechanics' Institution—a post left vacant by the late Bishop of Rochester.

More Mortality Among the Soldiers from the Great Tasmania.—Two more of these unfortunate men have expired at the Liverpool Workhouse, in consequence of the dreadful privations they underwent on board the above vessel on her homeward voyage from Calcutta. The men's names were Patrick Wheelan and James Hallaway. The former died from dropsy on Monday, and the latter from dysentery yesterday. It appears that one out of every thirteen of the soldiers who were on board the Great Tasmania has expired.

The Emperor at the Review.—The Emperor, on Saturday, reviewed, on the race-course near the Bois-de Boulogne, the three brigades composing the division of cavalry of the 1st corps d'armee, under the command of General Allonville. His Majesty came from the Tuileries on horseback, and Marshal Randon, Minister of War, was on the ground ready to receive him. The Emperor was accompanied by Marshal Magnan, and followed by a numerous and brilliant staff. Colonel Claremont, Military Attache to the British Embassy, and Col. Count Schouvaloff, aide-de-camp to the Emperor of Russia, formed part of the cortege. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the Empress was present in an open carriage, accompanied by the Prince Imperial. It was exactly two o'clock when the Emperor arrived, and the troops had already been drawn up in two lines; the first composed of the 1st and 4th Regiments of Cuirassiers, and 6th and 7th Regiments of Dragoons, and the second of two regiments of Carbineers. Their Majesties passed along the front of the lines, and the Emperor, on the presentation of the Minister of War, distributed crosses and military medals to the regiments which are about to leave the garrisons of Paris and Versailles. The troops were in admirable order, and the six regiments presented a splendid spectacle as they filed off, shouting "Vive l'Empereur!" The review was over at half-past three. Notwithstanding the rain, which fell almost without intermission, a great number of spectators had come from Paris and the environs.

Berlin, March 31.—The magistrates and authorities of Berlin having presented the Prince Regent with an address on his birthday, his Royal Highness returned a reply, in which he says:—"The severe sufferings which, by God's inscrutable will, have fallen upon our King and lord, and which you with me deeply deplore, continue unchanged, and still impose upon me the heavy duty of guiding the reins of Government. With you I implore the Almighty that, if storms should rage around us I may succeed in quelling them. I have seen with pleasure that you recognise my exertions for the welfare of Prussia and for the whole of Germany, which are unremitting for the true unity and preservation of both, and will ever so remain. As King and people in Prussia were always one when the cares of the period drew near to them, so will the people show this in our day, and the capital will give an illustrious example."

Japan.—The correspondence between the Home Government and Mr. Alcock, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has just been published. The correspondence dates from June 16, 1859, to January 7 of the present year. Altogether, there are 45 despatches, which occupy a space of 101 small folio pages.

The "Courrier de la Moselle" relates the following trait of intolerance:—A German Protestant who was ill at the Hospital du Bon Secours, of Metz, had lent a Protestant prayer-book to one of his fellow-patients. The almoner, perceiving the book, seized it at once, tore and flung it into the fire without any further ceremony. The owner of the book having afterwards demanded its restitution, the priest expressed his surprise at his audacity, and bid him begone, since the best Protestant book could only be poison for persons of the Catholic religion.

Free Trade for the French Colonies.—The *Gironde* of Bordeaux says:—"The propriety of abrogating the law which compels the French colonies to send all their productions to French ports is now under consideration. If this measure, which forms part of the gradual suppression of the restrictive system, were adopted, the Isle of Reunion would find in Australia a good market for its sugars, and that is a most important consideration, as it is certain that the increased production of beet-root sugar is a great obstacle to the sale of that made from the cane. It is, therefore, indispensable to find new markets for the latter. Australia for Reunion, and the United States for the Antilles, offer advantages which cannot be overlooked."

The London Commissionaires.—Since the 1st of January twenty of the London division of the Corps of Commissionaires have obtained permanent situations, and in consequence twelve of the posts established last year are now vacant. This last circumstance will account for the inconvenience many persons have lately experienced from not finding men where they have been accustomed to see them.

A Box at Her Majesty's Theatre, London.—On Tuesday, by authority of the Court of Chancery, in the cause "Wyatt v. Haslewood," Messrs. Chinnock and Galsworthy offered to public competition, at the Auction Mart, the box No. 124, in Her Majesty's Theatre, Haymarket, facing the stage, and measuring 7 feet 6 inches by 9 feet deep, with the right of admitting thereto six persons nightly, held for an unexpired term of about 31 years. A gentleman present asked if persons using the box could proceed to the pit. The auctioneer and the attorney for the vendors maintained that they could do so, and could not be prevented. Several gentlemen asserted that they had been prevented from proceeding from these boxes to the pit, and that a man was stationed there to prevent them. The box was sold for £445.

The Recent Attempt to Commit Suicide.—Martin Matthews, the journeyman house-painter who attempted to commit suicide on Friday last by hanging himself in his bed-room, in John-street, Kilkenny, whilst in a state of *delirium tremens*, has since quite recovered from the delirium and his rash attempt on his own life, in the Workhouse Hospital. He owes his life to the prompt and energetic efforts of Dr. Kinchela, who restored vitality by means of the galvanic battery at a moment when the man had to all appearance ceased to live.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

Attempted Murder in Paris.—Cries of "Murder! help!" having been heard on Saturday afternoon in the house No. 12, Rue Napoleon, at Belleville, two police officers hastened there, and just as they arrived they met a man hurrying away with his clothes stained with blood. They of course arrested him, and he said, "You do well to take me, for I have from jealousy just stabbed several times a woman living in the house." Whilst one officer held the man the other went up stairs and found a female lying on the landing place in a pool of blood, with numerous wounds in the body. Medical assistance having been procured, it turned out that the woman had received no fewer than ten stabs in the back, side, and neck, but that none of them appeared to be mortal. She stated that the man was a journeyman hatter, and that she had for some years maintained an intimate connexion with him, but broke it off about three weeks ago. He had that day called on her to propose a reconciliation, but she had refused to have anything more to do with him, and he had become so exasperated that he had stabbed her with a knife which happened to be lying on a table. The woman was conveyed to the hospital, and the man sent to the Prefecture of Police.

The fruit crop in the neighbourhood of Southampton and throughout a great part of the south of England is likely to be the largest known for years. This arises from the backwardness of the season, that has prevented the trees from budding and blossoming prematurely, and their being damaged by severe weather. The backwardness of the season is shown by the late appearance of the nightingale this year. Woolstone, a village on the eastern bank of the Itchen, near Southampton, is famous for its nightingales, and the night their first spring notes are heard in the beautiful woods and gardens surrounding Roseland, in that village, the residence of Mr. James Tucker, is always recorded by that gentleman to mark the nature of the season. Last year the nightingale was heard at Roseland on the 12th of March, while this year it was heard for the first time last Sunday night.

The *Gazette de Nice* announces the marriage, at the English Chapel of that place, of Miss Esther Browne, daughter of Mr. Peter Browne, formerly British Charge d'Affaires at Copenhagen, with Signor F. della Valle, Marquis of Casanova, brother to the present Duke of Ventignano. The Queen of Denmark honoured the ceremony with her presence. The bridesmaids were the two sisters of the bride, the three Misses Brougham, nieces of the well-known members of the House of Lords of that name, and the Baroness of Holstein.

SOUTH AMERICAN AND PATAGONIAN MISSION.

A meeting, on behalf of this mission, was held last evening, in the Schoolhouse belonging to St. Mathias's Church, in Adelaide-road. There was a very numerous attendance, chiefly consisting of ladies. At seven o'clock, the chair was taken by the

Rev. Mr. Day.

The proceedings having been opened with hymn and prayer,

The Rev. Chairman said he felt great pleasure in being able that evening to introduce to those present a gentleman who had been, and still was, deeply and earnestly engaged in the cause they had assembled to promote. He alluded to the Rev. William Gray, their travelling secretary. He was proud to think how great had been the efforts made in Dublin in behalf of this mission which had been founded, as well known, by Captain Gardner. It was one of the happiest of occupations to be engaged in missionary proceedings, which, while an interest might be felt in one particular branch of the entire, yet did not prevent our sympathy with every other. How propitious had been the selection of the season for bringing forward such meetings as the present—the season when holy and happy contemplations were abroad, and Christians were turned to the more serious consideration of their duties towards their fellow creatures. The rev. gentleman, having shortly alluded to the subject of missionary labours, concluded by introducing the Rev. Mr. Gray to the meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Gray then came forward. He said i was one of the most encouraging things to a speaker to observe before him a large and interested collection of persons, such as he had the happiness to address. It gave him intense gratification to see so striking an indication of the sympathy of the people in regard to the Patagonian Mission, possibly upon the last occasion of his visit to Dublin. Many things which should have been more elaborately explained by him had not been made sufficiently plain, and he would now endeavour to make these matters clear. He did not intend to traverse the whole history of the missionary work for this purpose, but would confine himself to an explanation of the difficulties which had formerly been in their way, but were since providentially removed. In the first place, the position of the society, in regard to Captain Snow, had been made perfectly clear. They might, perhaps, remember that it was originally contemplated by them to send out a missionary as the sole head of the mission, and that the agent selected had failed the society. The consequence of this was the sending out of Captain Snow, who, in consequence of the authority given him, had acted in such a manner as to cause many things to happen which it would have been better had never occurred. The directions given to him were to select a site on the Falkland Islands upon which to build the missionary station, and also that having done this he should go amongst the Fuegians. Captain Snow selected the site, and went in search of Jemmy Button, but after having done so much he ceased to carry out the additional instructions of the society. He did not build up the station, nor bring back with him the man whom he had been commissioned to conduct to the station when it should have been built. The consequence was a delay, owing to his either misunderstanding or neglecting his directions, and under these circumstances, the society thought it proper to send out the Rev. Mr. Despard, the missionary, who, it was well known, gave up a yearly income of £1,200 in England, to accept £300 in a desert island, where he buried himself with his family for the purpose of preaching the Scriptures to the poor dark natives. Upon his arrival there, he asked Captain Snow to bring him to the island upon which the site had been selected, but he defied his authority, and declined to employ the mission-ship for her proper purposes, and actually attempted to run away with her elsewhere. Owing to this disobedience, Captain Snow was dismissed, and the matter having been brought before the island authorities, they decided that Mr. Despard was right, and Captain Snow was wrong. The case was then brought to England by the latter, and it was then also decided that Mr. Despard had only acted according to his duty, and his directions. Here, then, were two decisions against Captain Snow, but, not content with these, he brought the affair before Parliament, where it likewise proved abortive. Notwithstanding this, he went to law, and after he had spoken for four hours, and examined himself for four hours more, he heard from the judge that he had "no case," and that he should be nonsuited. Captain Snow then imagined that by producing certain documentary evidence he might yet establish his case, and accordingly he was permitted by the committee to procure papers from the Falkland Islands, and after the lapse of a year the case again came before the court. On that occasion the judge charged the jury upon four points, and they immediately found for the committee against Captain Snow. The society now stood before the public perfectly clear of this matter; but another difficulty, growing out of this, had also been an obstacle in the way, but was also now happily removed. One of Captain Snow's statements had been that if the society wished to convert the inhabitants of the part of America in question, they should carry on their labours on the mainland, and not on the Falklands. Many persons sided with him in this opinion, and their reasons were that it would not be possible to get the natives to come to the Falklands, and that the expense there would be much greater. Now, in answer to these objections, it was urged that there was greater safety on the Falklands, and better means for carrying on the work than on the mainland. This difficulty was now cleared out of their path, as also that which arose about the means to be employed in making the men useful after they had been converted. They then had nothing to clothe them, and had frequently to resort to cannibalism; but, since that time, great changes had taken place. They had shown promptitude for instruction, and a capacity for availing themselves of the abundant means of civilisation which were to be found throughout the locality. There were seals, whose flesh suited for food, and whose skin could be used for clothing; and there were plenty of whales also, which, by training the men to be sailors, could be caught, and turned to great advantage. There were also coal mines, and timber, and various other means of civilisation in the place; and, from such statistics as these, was it not plainly a wise discretion to select the Falkland Islands. Turning from these difficulties, it was encouraging in the extreme to contemplate their success. England and Ireland had been foremost in their exertions, and the funds of the society, which were last year £300, had increased now to £400, and Dublin alone had supplied £180 in behalf of this particular mission. They had during the past year founded 16 new associations, and progressed in a most satisfactory manner. The rev. gentleman then referred to the well-known name of Jemmy Button, and gave some information respecting his movements. He next referred to some of the characteristics of the natives to exhibit some rough sketches of scenery about the islands. He said the natives had an idea that God was only interested in the welfare of England, and that their deity partook more of the nature of an avenging spirit than a beneficent and kind Creator. They dreaded to mention the name of the devil, lest he might rise up and punish them. Those who had been brought to the knowledge of God had shown a wonderful zeal and love for Him. They had learned to ask a blessing for every meal, and the lads never slept without first praying, and seeking grace not only for themselves but also for those who had been kind to them. They had learned to write and read, to dig, and construct objects from wood, and, above all, they manifested an earnest desire to impart to others the sacred knowledge they had acquired themselves. So cleanly were they in their habits that they were continually using soap and water, which was accounted for by Mrs. Despard, who said that her opinion was, they did so imagining they could wash themselves white. This lavatory system was carried to such an extent that they nearly washed away all the good of their clothes. On one occasion Mrs. Despard applied to the people of England in their behalf for covering, and the result was that £160 worth of clothing was sent out to the women. Mr. Gray then referred to some customs pursued by these Indians, amongst which was that of the burial of their chiefs in all the dress he had worn during his lifetime. He was laid in a sitting posture on the ground, surrounded by the natives. After a short time his horse was brought forth and killed, in accordance with an old superstition of the country. The skin of the animal was then taken off, and soon after that of his master, together with the flesh which was cut away from the bones by one of the old women. The skeleton of the chief was then left in a tomb, where, at certain periods, it was visited by the Indians, who poured strong drink over it. After a few further remarks, the rev. gentleman concluded amidst applause.

The Rev. Mr. Hewit then addressed some observations to the meeting, which, after hymn and prayer, separated.

A collection was made at the door.

CIRCULAR EXPLANATORY OF THE OBJECTS AND OPERATIONS OF THE DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

The present crisis having produced a prevalent feeling that there is a need of some Protestant organisation in this city to counteract the Romish movement, which is now manifesting so many symptoms of disaffection and treasonable design; and the people seeming to forget that for many years there has been an association in active operation, formed for the very purpose in question, the time is opportune for the committee of the Dublin Protestant Association to call public attention to its claims to support, by stating the principles upon which it was formed and has always acted. It may be taken as an axiom that every community is warranted, humanly speaking, to adopt whatever form of religion, as well as whatever form of government, it considers best calculated to ensure their happiness and prosperity.

England made her choice by adopting the principles of the Reformation, and framing her constitution in conformity thereto in 1688.

The very essence of this constitution was that, in order to maintain civil and religious liberty, the Popish element was jealously excluded from the Legislature and councils of the State, as an element utterly subversive of all liberty, both civil and religious, as is clearly evident from what is now being enacted in Ireland, and throughout Europe generally.

Having made this choice, England was bound in all consistency to act in conformity thereto, and to carry out her principles in an intelligible and a practical way. For a century and a half she was faithful to truth in her national councils, and became the greatest and most powerful nation in the world. In an evil hour, however, she abandoned her first principles, and commenced a retrograde policy, to the dismay and disgust of vast numbers of the most enlightened people in the empire. To protest against this defection, the Dublin Protestant Association, contemporaneously with kindred societies in England and Scotland, was formed, and the Committee, after nineteen years of active operation, claim their meed of public approbation and support.

The objects which the Association set before them are these—

To maintain the principles of the Reformation and Revolution of 1688, and to extend the blessings derived therefrom.

To labour for the promotion of Scriptural education and the advancement of Scriptural knowledge.

To bear testimony to the authorities, the State, and community at large, or to any section thereof, of the vast benefits flowing from an uncompromising adherence to Protestant principles, and of the national evils arising from the fostering or support of Popery.

To hold public meetings on questions affecting the Protestant interest, and to protect our brethren who are subject to Romish persecution and assault for conscience sake.

To promote the transmission of petitions to Parliament.

To issue publications having for their object the exposure of Popery, the defence of Protestant principles, and the maintenance of Protestant rights.

To be instrumental in causing the State to be made a meet partner for the Church, and the Church itself rendered, with the Divine blessing, more efficient and powerful for good.

Consequently, it became one of their chief duties to protest against all endowments of Popery by the State, and, above all, against the State endowment to Maynooth College, as being the hotbed of idolatry, immorality, and sedition.

2nd. Against the National System of Education, as one which recognises the teaching of the Romish priesthood as Christian, and disparages the Word of God by allowing it to be practically expelled from the Roman Catholic schools of the country, thus displacing it from its position as paramount authority in morals and religion.

3rd. To the payment of Roman Catholic priests in the army and navy, in the workhouses, and in the jails, as utterly stultifying to the nation, while the articles and homilies of the Church are part and parcel of the laws of the land.

That these principles are approved of, the committee have only to point to the eminent divines, statesmen, and gentlemen on their list of vice-presidents; and that their promulgation of those principles has been attended with considerable success, a few patent facts will suffice to prove. The representation of the city previous to 1841 always involved a contested election attended with great expense, and seldom resulted in the return of more than one Protestant representative. Since then, however, owing to the leavening of the Protestant masses with constitutional principles, and the enthusiasm imparted to their profession of them, the return of two Protestants of sound Conservative principles has been secured, and the purity of election substantially obtained. Protestant meetings can now be held, and Romish tenets discussed in *open meeting*, in any part of this city, which was not the case previously to the formation of the Dublin Protestant Association. All open attacks on the Established Church have ceased, and the true status of that Church maintained beyond legitimate dispute, mainly by the speeches delivered on the platform of the Dublin Protestant Association, and the documents issued by their instrumentality. Indeed, this was formally admitted by Lord John John Russell, in the House of Commons, when first Minister of the Crown. In fact, the committee do not, on deliberate consideration, think it too much to say that owing to the manly, out-spoken, and uncompromising stand made by the Association on all matters touching Protestant interests, the Protestant party have assumed that position in this country to which their influence, their intelligence, and their numbers pre-eminently entitle them.

But it is objected by some that we are "ultra and impracticable, exclusive and Orange." On these points the committee think it right to say a word; and first, that it should be an objection to us that we are Orangemen is a proof that the principles of Orangeism are not, or but imperfectly, known; for to belong to that body of whom Mr. Disraeli spoke as follows, in his place in the House of Commons, should be an honour and not a disparagement:—

"We have confidence in that portion of the population of Ireland to whom we must not allude in this House except in a whisper, but respecting whom I trust the time will arrive when their religion will no longer be considered a reproach, nor their loyalty a crime." But though many of our members do belong to that loyal institution, and our principles are in many important respects identical with those of the Orange organisation, we are not in any other way connected with that noble institution. So that Protestants of all shades of opinion may belong to our ranks; the only thing absolutely necessary being the profession of Scriptural, evangelical Protestantism.

But to turn to the gravest objection of all—viz., that of being "ultra and impracticable," it seems to us that the great question is—Are our principles true? For if true, they cannot be ultra in any objectionable sense of that word. But that they are not true, few Protestants will venture to affirm. Practically, however, they are the only permanent basis for any Protestant society contemplating political action in subordination to religious principle.

We can point to many organisations framed for the promotion of Conservative politics on principles which might be considered more in accordance with the spirit of the age, but they broke up one by one as things without cohesion, when our so-called ultraism has withstood and weathered the conflicts arising out of the breaking up of party and out of opposing interests of political combinations, which nothing less than the sound principles upon which our society is based could have enabled it to do. Then, again, we have reason to feel confident that so far from being impracticable, in the legitimate sense of the word, we are bearing testimony to the necessity of the State acting upon those great practical principles which alone can bring our country out of her present difficulties. Why should a course of policy which has worked well for 150 years, and which was eminently successful, be counted impracticable when principles of an opposite character, acted upon for a very brief period, has produced nothing but failure? But if the Scriptural policy we advocate be impracticable, we can only say that the maintenance of England's position is doomed; for if all traces of a distinctive Protestantism in our national councils be swept away, and if, seduced by a mistaken expediency, false liberality and religious indifferentism, she persists further to identify herself with Popery, fostering it both at home and abroad, she will assuredly forfeit the protectorate of Heaven hitherto granted her, and consequently lose the prestige which she has enjoyed as a first-rate Power, and become as insignificant amongst the nations of Europe as she has been potent in every quarter of the globe.

But we are not amongst those who think that downfall is to be her destiny: we are convinced that the British empire will still remain the *avant* guard of true religion and liberty, and a beacon light amid the troubled nations of Europe.

If this be so, let all associations formed to warn the country of her danger and her duty, hold as their fundamental principles the glorious vantage-ground of truth; and, even though its adoption were not to produce immediately the desired end, we have the authority of Holy Writ for knowing that it will ultimately be accomplished. Let our motto meantime be—"Fiat justitia ruat cœlum."

(By order of the committee,)

SAMUEL G. POTTER, Clk. } Hon.
JOHN MARTIN, } Secretaries.
THOMAS H. THOMPSON,
Chairman of Committee.

8, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin,
January, 1860.

CARLOW QUARTER SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Carlow, Tuesday, April 3.

The above Quarter Sessions were commenced this day, before T. R. Henn, Esq., chairman for the county, who entered the court soon after eleven o'clock, and sat until nearly eight o'clock in the evening, when the civil business was adjourned until the following day.

The business of the court consisted of four ejectments, between forty and fifty civil bills, seven applications for spirit licences (only one or two of which were granted), four or five criminal cases, and two insolvent cases.

Larcenies.—Bridget Doyle was indicted for stealing some articles of wearing apparel on the 10th of March. She was also indicted for having been previously convicted of felony.

The prisoner pleaded Guilty to both indictments; and it appearing that she had been three times previously convicted, she was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Ellen Brennan was found Guilty of stealing a coat, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, it being her first offence.

Case of Stabbing.—James Feltus, a young lad, was found Guilty of assaulting an old man, named Michael Brennan, by stabbing him in the arm with a knife.

The prisoner, who was an inmate of the Carlow Workhouse at the time of the assault, was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

Charge of Embezzlement.—John Thumpkins was indicted for embezzling a sum of 19s., from his employer, Mr. Robert Dillon. After hearing the evidence, the Jury Acquitted the prisoner.

There was only one other case, for assault, in which a *nolle prosequi* was entered on the part of the Crown, the parties interested having arranged the matter between themselves, to the satisfaction of the prosecutor.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 22nd ult., states that Prince Gortschakoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sufficiently recovered from his recent indisposition to occupy himself partially with business.

Sporting.

SPRINGHILL STEEPLECHASES.

Stewards—James Markey, Thomas Harper, Peter Reynols, Esqrs.

Judge—Edward Markey, Esq.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—Thomas Harper, Naptown, Naul.

The above races are fixed to come off on Monday, 9th of April, 1860. The following are the entries:—

FIRST RACE.

The Springhill Steeplechase of £50, and 5 sovs. to the second, 1 sov. entrance, for *bona fide* hunters, the property of persons residing within the limits of the Ward, Louth, and Meath Hunts, and that have been in their possession since 1st January, 1860. Gentlemen riders. About three Irish miles. Weight for age—4 years old, 11st 7lb; 5 years old, 12st 7lb; 6 years old, 13st 4lb; and aged 13st 7lb. Thoroughbred horses 5lb extra; a winner of any steeple-chase or flat race 5lb extra; of 20 sovs. or upwards 10lb extra. No horse that ever won 50 sovs. allowed to start, excepting the winner of the Springhill Steeplechase, which may start by carrying a penalty of 10lbs.

Mr. Morrow ns b g Warrior, h b, aged; Mr. Lynch ns b g Shillelagh, h b, aged, by Slinge; Mr. Roberts ns br g Johnny, h b, aged, by Slinge; Mr. Malone's br h Harbourstown, h b, aged, by King Dan; Mr. Ball's br g The Derby, by Derby, h b, aged; Mr. Markey's br m The Wren, h b, aged, by Humming-bird; Mr. Byrne ns ch g Tom the Ranger, h b, aged, by Yellow Jack; Mr. N. Ennis's br g Batty, h b, aged by Slinge; Mr. Harper's br m The Amazon, h b, aged, by Shamrock; Mr. Charles Alley's b g Lattitat, aged, by Rory O'More; Mr. P. Newman's ch m Mignionette (late Nannie), aged; Mr. Kennedy's gr g The Iron Duke, h b, 6 yrs, by Iron Duke; Mr. Halfpenny ns br g Czar, h b, 6 yrs, by Star of Erin; Mr. Smith's br m Moss-rose, h b, 6 yrs, by King Dan; Mr. N. Ennis's gr g The Warbler, h b, 6 yrs, by King Dan; Mr. Donnelly's b g Sportsman, 6 yrs; Mr. H. J. Green's ch m Blossom, h b, 6 yrs, by Mildew; Mr. Reynolds's b m Ocean Queen, h b, 6 yrs, by King Dan; Mr. Alley ns br g Good Friday, h b, 5 years, by Bretby; Mr. J. J. Gavagan's ch h The Major, h b, 4 yrs; Mr. Wilson's b g Pompey, h b, 5 yrs, by Jolly Tar; Mr. Wilson's gr g Farmer's Boy, h b, 5 yrs, by Jolly Tar; Mr. Tyrrell's br g Garibaldi, h b, 5 yrs; Mr. J. Egan's Charming Nell; Mr. P. Power's Maid of Drynam; Mr. Peter Alley's b g, 5 yrs, by Star of Erin; Mr. Moss's br m Brown Bess, 5 yrs, by Bretby; Mr. John Connor's bl m Mary Anne, 4 yrs, by Crusader.

SECOND RACE.

The Farmers' Steeplechase of 25 sovs. and 5 sovs. to the second, for horses the property of farmers holding at least 20 acres, and residing within the district named for the Springhill Steeplechase, and that have not, up to the time of starting, won any race. One mile and half, heats. 3 years old, 9st; 4 years old, 11st; 5 years old, 12st; 6 years old and aged, 12st 7lb. Thorough-bred horses 5lbs extra. 10s. entrance.

Mr. J. Madden ns br m Lady Helen, by Leander, aged; Mr. Reynold's b m Fanny, h b, aged, by The Dey of Algiers; Mr. Baker's b m Miss Sykes, h b, aged, by Melbourne; Mr. M'Court's ch h Carlow, h b, aged; Mr. Kennedy's b g Go-a-head, h b, 5 yrs, by Navarino; Mr. Long's b m Bonny, 6 yrs, by Crosby; Mr. N. Ennis's gr g The Warbler, h b, 6 yrs, by King Dan; Mr. Sweeney's b h by Galtimore, h b, 5 yrs; Mr. Wilson's b m Little Anne, h b, 5 yrs, by Mallet; Mr. Wogan's br g Tatterer, h b, 5 yrs, by Norfolk; Mr. Mooney's b m Lady Jane, 4 yrs; Mr. Tyrrell's br m Gipsy Queen, 4 yrs, by Bretby; Mr. P. Powell's Maid of Drynam; Mr. Harper's b c Tickle Toby, 3 yrs, by Windfall.

THIRD RACE.

The Open Steeplechase of 30 sovs. and three sovs. to the second. 2 sovs. entrance. About 3 Irish miles. Gentlemen riders. 4 years old, 11st; 5 years old, 12st 2lb; 6 years old, 12st 11lb; aged, 13st. Thorough-bred horses 5lb extra; a winner of any steeple-chase or flat race 5lb extra; of 20 sovs. 7lb extra; of 50 sovs 10lb extra; of two fifties, or one stake value more than £50, 14lb extra. Horses that run in the Springhill Steeplechase may enter at the post, paying 10s. entrance, and (excepting the horses that ran first and second) will be allowed 4lb., provided they go all the distance.

Mr. Russell's br g George, 6 yrs; Mr. John Cassidy's br c Azim, 4 yrs.

THE FRAUDS IN THE AUSTRIAN COMMISSARIAT.

Trieste, March 29.—The engrossing topic of the day is the gigantic frauds discovered in the Commissariat Department, which, no doubt, were in no small degree influential in bringing to so sudden a determination the recent hostilities between the Austrian and Franco-Italian armies, and which drag to light, despite most powerful influence, a series of disgraceful facts, involving a multitude of names, some of them holding positions so high as to render even allusion hazardous, in charges of the most flagrant political and moral turpitude. The accounts in the Vienna and other Austrian newspapers are meagre in the extreme; and, but for the suicide of General Eynatten on the 7th-8th inst., which admitted of no concealment, these frauds would probably have never been alluded to. The deficit amounts to the astounding sum of no less than 17,000,000 florins, or £1,700,000 sterling, of which 3,000,000 florins or £300,000, is laid to the charge of some of the leading capitalists of this city. One was imprisoned, two have fled, and others are undergoing forced examinations of books, papers, documents, &c. The strangest part of the tale is, however, that which is certainly the least known. It is said, and from the sources from whence I hear it I believe it is true, that at the celebrated meeting of the rival Emperors which led to the armistice, and subsequently to the preliminaries of the treaty of peace at Villafranca, when Napoleon and Francis Joseph were left *quasi* alone for nearly three quarters of an hour, the former, addressing the letter, said, "Your Majesty would do well to listen to friendly and well-meant counsels. You are surrounded by traitors. Your Majesty believes that your fortress of Mantua is provisioned for six months; I tell you," emphatically raising his finger, "it has not food for as many days. Test my information, and act accordingly." And so it proved, and afforded another lesson also of the infinite superiority of the French over the Austrian system of *espionage*.

To give some idea of the bare-faced effrontery of the fraud, and the number of accomplices necessary, one instance will suffice, though, if needful, I could adduce many others. Mantua is a walled city, and the bullocks which were driven in at one gate passed through the town out at the opposite, and then, making the half circuit of the walls, re-entered at the first gate, and every bullock made this parade five times! The richest part of the tale in connexion with Mantua is yet to come. A firm in Trieste made a contract with the Austrian Government for the hides of the bullocks supplied for the use of the troops. Now, although each bullock did duty living for five, still he could only be killed once, and supply one hide. The contractors, therefore, called upon and actually received from the Government the forfeit, as stipulated by contract, of one florin upon every hide short delivered; thus profiting to the extent of 30,000 florins for the non-delivery of the skins of animals which had never been killed! Solferino and Magenta might each have told another tale had not the hunger caused by Austrian fraud weakened, if not paralysed, Austrian valour. Enough of this for the present.

A good *on dit* is getting an extensive under-currency, and is believed by some; I do not aver that I am of the number, nevertheless the tale tells well, and it may, therefore, be prudent not too closely to attest its accuracy. It is said that the Emperor Francis Joseph, being disquieted by the triple recurrence of a dream, had recourse to the counsels of his mother, the Archduchess Sofia, who at once summoned to her aid a "weird sister" in whose mystic talent she had herself confidence. Introduced to the august presence, the crone demanded what visions of the night had startled the Imperial slumbers. The Emperor informed her he had dreamed of three mice; the first perfectly blind, the second so immensely bloated and fat it could scarcely walk, and the third weak, poor, and almost dying from starvation. The beldame appeared alarmed, and at first professed her inability to afford any solution; but, on being reassured and informed that under any circumstances she might rely not only on protection but reward, she took heart, and, much to the astonishment of her Imperial interrogators, replied, "The blind mouse is your Majesty; the fat mouse, your Ministers; and the worn-out, starving, and exhausted mouse, your people." Be the tale well or ill-founded, it is sufficiently analogous to the present state of the empire; but the worst part of it is that the blind mouse does not at present appear to have opened his eyes, and, if he continues to persevere in his present course, bids fair to realise the warning prophecy of the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, when nine months ago he gave deep umbrage to his Imperial brother by saying, "If your Majesty goes on thus, you will not stop till you have lost yourself and your empire."—From the *Times* Correspondent.

FIRST-CLASS WATCHES.

We are now Selling our unrivalled Stock of Watches of our own make (which we engage equal to the very best London made), and also our exquisite stock of Geneva Watches, made specially for us by the celebrated "Mottu" at greatly reduced prices (for Cash only), during the alteration of our Premises.

We will give Ten Years' written engagement with each Watch.

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(Eight doors nearer the Rotundo, same side of the street.)

Entrance by the Hall Door.

TEETH,

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s. Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 14, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

CORNS, BUNIONS, AND IRREGULAR TOE-NAILS.—Mr. DUNNE, Chiropodist, attends daily at his rooms, 15, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, for the treatment of the above diseases from Twelve to Four. His system is perfectly painless, and relief instantaneous.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

Paris, Monday Evening.—Our Corps Legislatif is busy discussing duties on tea, coffee, and sugar; and strenuous efforts are made by the Bordeaux and Havre shipping interest for the total abolition of the customs tax on tea, which produces so small a revenue in France owing to the very limited consumption of that herb or leaf, that it is not worth collecting, and skippers say that no direct intercourse with China in French bottoms can be hoped for otherwise. Sugar is in quite a different category, and highly productive to the exchequer, it being not worthy that so late as 1816 France only used 25 million kilogrammes of that article, while 200 kilo. was the return for home consumption in 1856. Political economists are in the habit of testing the comparative prosperity of a country by this criterion, and the sugar test, if nothing else, ought to open the eyes of folks who think to deal with the French empire in 1860 as Europe was able to treat it at the period of the famous treaties of 1815. No denizen of Sleepy Hollow ever woke out of a more ridiculous delusion.

Prussia assumes every day an attitude of more decided antagonism to Austria and her satellite States in the Diet of Frankfort, and particularly on the question of restoring the destroyed constitution of Hesse Electorate. The Liberal of the Berlin Chamber, Herr Vinckt, has moved a vote of thanks to the Ministry for its firmness in this affair (March 31st). Hanover, which had a constitution (since abolished by George IV.) is the most violent backer of Vienna in maintaining the destruction of the Hesse franchises. Yet a few years and these pretty dukedoms or kingletdoms will be ripe for annexation by universal suffrage to the great kingdom of North Germany.

The Italic Kingdom is about to be organised on an uniform system that will admit of its inevitable extension at no distant date over the whole Peninsula. Not Tuscany alone but each of the other component parts of the constitutional aggregate is to have its proper local centre of administration distinguished as the Ligurian, Etrurian, Æmilian, Lombard, Piedmontan, and Sardinian executives. An Umbrian, Sabine, or Samnite province will follow in the natural course of events, which Piedmont will not provoke, but relies on the folly of southern governments to accelerate.

The Paris papers discuss the propriety of the expediency of the step taken by General Lamoriciere in seeking the command of the mercenaries in the Marches of Ancona. It is understood that Napoleon III. has given his assent, and shrewd people hint at the secret satisfaction the French Emperor feels at the rash suicide of the only remaining military name that could marshal any part of the French soldiery in opposition to his dynasty. It is clear that in professional circles he has lost caste, and the friends of constitutional government openly murmur at his tergiversation. The speeches he made in the French National Assembly are flung in his face. On the 16th of April, 1849, General de Lamoriciere spoke thus:—

"In going to Italy the forces of France mean to save iinot the Roman Republic, which I regret cannot be saved, but at least to save liberty."

On the 7th of May, when the invading force was beleaguering the Rome, General-Deputy for Paris spoke again:—

"Circumstances are as grave as they well can be. A body of French troops is at the gates of Rome, perhaps surrounded and overpowered by the insurgent population, 'justly irritated' by this act of aggression on their freedom. Does the Minister (De Falloux) mean, yes or no, to carry out this struggle against the Roman Republic, which is not in so precarious a position as I was led to think."

He voted against the further prosecution of coercive measures, and for giving quite another character to the war. The *Constitutionnel* prints the speeches.

AMERICA.

Liverpool, April 2.—The America arrived here this morning from Boston and Halifax, via Queenstown, with dates to the 21st and 23rd respectively, and from New York by telegraph via the latter port to the evening of the 22nd ult. At 11-50 a.m. on the 28th ult. she passed the steamship Kangaroo, hence, at 9-10 p.m. The Royal Mail steamship Persia, hence.

The steamship Toronto, from Hamburg via Southampton, had arrived at New York.

The proceedings in the Senate have been entirely of a national character. A bill for the construction of 50 steamships adapted to the African coast, for the suppression of the slave trade; a joint resolution, authorising the President to negociate with other nations for the right of search within 200 miles of the western coast of Africa, and an order instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill substituting imprisonment for life instead of death, and applying the penalty to persons fitting out slave ships, were offered or introduced by Mr. Wilson. The House of Representatives had refused to rescind the rule which restricts a member to one hour in debate. The Washington correspondence of the "New York Herald" reports that the settlement of Spanish claims had given rise to the statement relative to the sale of Cuba to the United States.

Washington letters state that the Senate had a short executive session on the 20th ult., and had taken preliminary measures with the view of resuscitating the Nicaragua Treaty, which was recently rejected. Much feeling is said to prevail about the rejection, as it upsets the calculations of sixteen years, as well as the Treaty of Nicaragua with Great Britain, and the understanding between the United States and Great Britain. Indications of success are said to prevail, but it was doubted if the treaty can be reconsidered or the Mexican Treaty be revived. The Washington correspondent of the "New York Journal of Commerce" confirms the doubt. The Republicans refused to ratify the treaty, in consequence of the Administration and supporters insisting on inserting and retaining in it the clause by which the President, and not Congress, should determine on the use of armed force. Letters from Washington also state that Mr. M'Lane, having refused to act upon discretionary or general orders, had received emphatic and explicit instructions to land troops at Vera Cruz for the protection of the American Consulate and citizens and property. It is stated that on the 24th of May and the 30th of July last, he was authorised to offer 10,000,000 dols. for Lower California, and the right of way from the Rio Grande to Mazatlan, and from Arizona to Guaymas, but that, Juarez desiring a separate treaty for this object, the negociation finally fell through.

Governor Stewart had vetoed the Missouri Free Negro bill. The death of Governor Bissell, of Illinois, is reported.

Overland advices from California are to the 28th of February. A well known citizen of San Francisco is stated to have paid 35,000 dols for a claim extending over only sixty feet, at the Washoe gold mine, where the excitement continued unabated.

The advices from Oregon are to the 28th of January. An atrocious massacre of defenceless Indians was perpetrated by a band of forty white men on the 26th. It was estimated that 200 had been killed, and the only reason was that they were suspected of having furnished the warlike Indians in the mountains with arms.

THE MAJOR EXCOMMUNICATION.

The following is the form of the "Major Excommunication" hurled at the individual specially excommunicated by the Church of Rome. (It would seem, however, from recent letters from Rome, that the bull of excommunication posted up in Rome was general and declaratory; it mentioned no one by name, but stated that the actors, aiders, and abettors of the revolt of the Romagna had incurred the censures of the Church):—

"In the name of Almighty God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, of the Holy Canons, of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God, and of all the celestial virtues of the angels, archangels, thrones, dominions, powers, of cherubim and seraphim, of the holy patriarchs and prophets, of all the apostles and evangelists, of the holy innocents, who alone were found worthy to sing the new canticle in presence of the Eternal, of the holy martyrs and blessed confessors of all holy virgins, and all the saints chosen by God:

"We excommunicate and anathematise this robber and malefactor, and sequestrate him from the paths of the Holy Church of God, in order that, condemned to everlasting torments, he should be engulphed with Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, and with those who dare to tell the God of might. 'Withdraw thyself from us, for we will not know thy way.' And in the same manner that fire is quenched by water, thus be his soul quenched throughout the eternity of time, unless he amends and come to resipiscence.

"Be he accursed by God the Father, Creator of mankind! Be he accursed by God the Son, who has suffered for mankind! Be he accursed by the Holy Ghost, which has descended upon him by baptism! May the holy cross upon which Christ triumphantly ascended for our salvation, accurse him! May the Holy Mother of God, Mary, ever virgin, accurse him! May St. Michael, the guardian and protector of sacred souls, accurse him; and may he also be accursed by all the angels, archangels, princes, and powers, and all the heavenly host.

"May the numerous patriarchs and prophets accurse him! May he likewise be accursed by St. John Precursor, who poured the water of baptism over Christ. May he be accursed by St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Andrew, and all the apostles and other disciples of Christ, and by the Four Evangelists, whose word has converted the world!

"Be he accursed by the marvellous troop of martyrs and confessors, who have been acceptable by their good works; be he accursed by the chorus of the sacred virgins, who have despised the goods of this world for the sake of Christ! Be he accursed by all the saints who have been acceptable in the eyes of God, from the beginning of the world to the end of centuries. May he be accursed by heaven and earth, and everything holy that dwells therein.

"Be he accursed wherever he may be, whether in his house or in his field, on the high road or the bye-path, in the forest, in the water, or in the Church!

"Be he accursed in his life and in his death, eating or drinking, sating his hunger or slaking his thirst, fasting, watching, standing, working, or riding.

"Be he accursed in every part of his body, both inside and outside, in his hair, and in his brain . . . . . May not one single part of his body be sound, from the apex of his head to the sole of his feet.

"May Christ, son of the living God, curse him with all the might of His Majesty; may Heaven rise up against him with all the virtues that dwell therein, and may he be doomed to eternal damnation, unless he amend and repent. Amen. Let this be done, let this be done, Amen!"

Some passages we omit as unfit for publication.

THE POPE.

The "Mayence Journal," a paper of Ultramontane tendencies, publishes the following letter of Pius IX. to Victor Emmanuel:—

"Your Majesty,—The ideas expressed in your letter to me are beneath the dignity of an honest man, of a Catholic, and more especially of one deriving his origin from the noble race of Savoy. For a further reply I refer you to my encyclical letter. If I weep it is not for myself, but for the state of your Majesty's soul. For the deeds committed by you at the instigation of your advisers, you have subjected yourself to the punishment of the Church, and you will become liable to further punishment should you complete the acts which I know you intend to carry out. I remind your Majesty that within a short time you will have to render account before the most inexorable of judges for the offences already committed, and for the evils which you inflict upon our poor Italy by your conduct.

(Signed) "PIUS IX., POPE."

No date is affixed to this letter in the above-mentioned journal; but, from internal evidence, it appears that it has been written within the last six weeks.

LICENCED GROCERS AND VINTNERS' SOCIETY.

A general quarterly meeting of the members of the above society was held yesterday, at their rooms, William-street. There was a very large number of members present.

Mr. Michael Carey, President of the Society, in the Chair.

Numerous subscriptions were handed in, amounting in the aggregate to £15 2s. 6d., some portion of which was from members of the trade, who had not heretofore contributed anything towards the funds of the society, but who felt, from the recent exertions of that body, to protect the interests of the trade, it was their bounden duty to contribute their quota towards the expenses.

The Chairman said, there never was a period when it was so necessary for the members of the trade to stand well together; that they were beset by opponents at all sides; and that it was only by united and hearty action they could hope to preserve their interests and that of their families intact.

A discussion arose as to the right of continuing on the roll of members Mr. John Smith, who had ceased to be the holder of a retail licence, and who, consequently, virtually ceased to be a member. On the motion of Mr. James Gilligan, the subscription was received, subject to certain conditions.

The Secretary then read the report of the committee for the past quarter, which he said was in every way satisfactory, as regards both branches of the society, the loans advanced being 40 per cent. in excess of those of the corresponding quarter of last year. The receipts towards the benevolent fund were respectively for the first quarter of 1857, £71 0s. 6d; 1858, £104 9s. 6d.; 1859, £107 8s.; 1860, £165 11s. He thought they had good reason to congratulate themselves on the result. (Hear, hear.) He (the secretary) then referred, at considerable length, to the project of Mr. Gladstone for the extension of licences, and the steps taken by the society to oppose it, and read some letters from the society's agent in London, showing exactly the position of the question at present, and the probability of the total rejection of the obnoxious measure by the House of Commons.

The Treasurer submitted the following statement of the accounts of the society to the present time, from which it appeared there stood to the credit of the society, in Bank stock, £1,000; cost, £937 1s. 6d; deposit account, £50; current account at bankers, £349 14s. 3d.; in secretary's hands for petty expenses, £9 4s. 8d.; total, £1,246 0s. 5d. This statement was received with applause.

The President then, at great length, detailed the progress of the society from its commencement, to that their 33rd quarterly meeting, and concluded by congratulating the members on its present prosperous condition.

The Secretary read a long letter from Mr. G. Barry, president of the Cork Vintners' Society (for which we have not space at present). It had reference chiefly to the present position of the trade.

On the motion of Mr. M'Gauran, seconded by Mr. Nixon, it was ordered to be inserted on the minutes.

Some other business having been transacted, the meeting adjourned.

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON'S METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE.

A numerously-attended public meeting was held on Monday evening, in New Park-street chapel, London, for the purpose of hearing a statement as to the progress the Building Fund for the erection of the Great Metropolitan Tabernacle for the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon was making, and for adopting measures to obtain additional subscriptions.

The meeting was presided over by the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, who congratulated the meeting on the success which had hitherto attended them in this great work. Since they met at the end of last year, he was happy to say that they had increased very much as a congregation, and they could now number about 1,500 church members, while there was a constant and regular stream of inquirers every night of their meetings, anxious to join them; and he had no doubt that, soon after they had the New Tabernacle opened and in full operation, they would have over 3,000 Church members. When that building was finished, it would comfortably seat 5,000 persons, while Exeter Hall could contain at most 3,000 persons. Under the chapel there was a school-room, capable of containing 1,500 Sunday-school children. There were also several class rooms, and a vestry as large as the chapel they were now in, where they could hold their church meetings. The building was therefore a large one, and he trusted, as it was built with large intentions, those intentions would be fully carried out.

Mr. Cook, the secretary, then read a statement of the building found to the present time, from which it appeared that there had been received £18,904 15s. 2d., the donations amounting to £9,050 9s. 6d.; the collections, after sermons preached in different churches by Mr. Spurgeon, £3,059 12s. 4d; the Surrey-hall fund to £3,294 5s. 4d., and the Exeter-hall fund to £881 7s. 8d. The expenditure had been £10,904 18s. 2d., the land for the site being £5,100 of that sum, so that there was still in hand £8,000; but as the contract for the building was £20,000, £4,000 of which had only yet been paid, they had still to make up a sum of £12,000 to complete the erection, £2,000 of that having been promised on condition of the congregation making up certain sums.

The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. C. Stowell and others, and subscriptions were handed in, in the course of it, to considerably over £500.

Destructive Fire at a Tallow Melter's in Somerstown, and Loss of Life.—On Tuesday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, a fire, involving the loss of a child's life, and a serious amount of property, took place on the extensive premises of Messrs. A. and C. Brown, tallow melters, No. 14, Wilstead-street, Somerstown. At the time of the outbreak of the fire the inmates were in bed and asleep, but a policeman, named Pallet, noticed the smoke and raised an alarm. He succeeded in getting into the house, and awoke Mrs. Brown, and a servant. In bringing them down stairs, however, they were overpowered by the smoke, and fell. Two more policemen were, however, by this time on the spot, and with their assistance the women were rescued. One of the policemen, Chatfield by name, entered the burning house a second time, with the view of rendering further assistance, but was obliged to spring from a window to avoid death. Engines had by this time arrived in considerable numbers, and water in abundance was thrown upon the building, but without effect. After a time the roof fell in, and the fire was only extinguished when the house and all it contained had been entirely destroyed. A child, four years old, belonging to Mrs. Brown, was burnt to a cinder, the remains of the body being subsequently found.

Our Military and Naval Powers.—The navy of Great Britain was never more efficient or more powerful. We have more ships afloat, of the best construction—the most powerful armaments—and the finest propelling power ever yet known. What is more, they are all well and scientifically manned. Others are building on the newest principles ready to take their place. The reserve of seamen goes on favourably. In the very last *Gazette* the Admiralty has extended the bounty and pay for a full year more, which promises a permanent and successful arrangement. So with the army. The effective strength of the rank and file is filled up, without much increase in the number or expense of officers. The recruiting has been entirely successful. The line is no longer composed of raw recruits. The skilled force of engineers, the artillery, and the marines, have been considerably increased. The staff has been remodelled and instructed in the highest military duties. The troops have been concentrated together, and taught to act in masses of infantry, artillery, and cavalry.

Death by Drowning.—An inquest was held by Mr. Galway, coroner, at the Bridewell, on Tuesday, on the body of a man, named Henry Harrington, who had been found drowned in the South Channel, near Morrison's Quay, at about nine o'clock in the morning. The body was found in the water by Constable Graham, who had it conveyed to the Bridewell. Deceased was last seen alive by a man named David Nagle, in Mr. Flynn's grocer's shop, George's Quay, at about half-past eleven o'clock on last Saturday night week; he was then under the influence of drink. Nagle accompanied him as far as the middle of Parliament Bridge, where he parted from him from that moment until he was found on Tuesday morning. He had been twenty-three years in the employment of the Messrs. Newsom, of Patrick street, as van driver, and has left a wife and three children. The jury returned a verdict of "Found Drowned."

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

Yesterday being the first day of meeting after the election of the new board, there was a very large attendance of guardians. The following were present:—J. J. Butler, Thomas Arkins, C. C. King, R. S. Cusack, J.P.; E. Hogan, John Martin, E. Higginbotham, J. Dodd, J. M. Hyndman, B. Norwood, J.P.; J. Norwood, V.C.; C. Dodd, Dr. D. F. Brady, Thomas Cosgrave, H. Ingram, W. Graham, G. Austin, G. Hoyte, J.P.; J. T. Barlow, G. Thorp, Thomas Dooley, M. Flanagan, Thomas Thompson, J.P.; J. M. Loughnan, W. Russell, J.P.; P. D. Hardy, N. Hone, J.P.; L. Carten, M. Brooks, S. Law, J.P.; P. Mally, J. O'Brien, J.P.; Captain Wisdom, D.V.C.; M. Sweetman, W. Young, Alderman Campbell, J.P.; J. G. Rathbourne, J.P.; Alderman J. Reynolds, J.P.; M. Gavacan, Thomas Dixon, J.P.; J. Rourke, J.P.; Captain Darley, P. Aungier, J.P.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Remaining on Saturday, 24th March, 1860, 1,859; admitted during the week 111; born 3; discharged 73; died 16; remaining on Saturday, 31st March, 1860.

The following tabular statement shows the number on the several dietaries:—

	Men	Women	Children	Total
On hospital diet by Dr. Kirkpatrick	374	..	63	437
Ditto by Dr. Minchin	..	659	46	705
Total	374	659	109	1142
On infirm hall diet by Dr. Kirkpatrick	13	..	64	77
Ditto by Dr. Minchin	..	161	..	161
Nurses	39	64	..	103
On healthy diet by Dr. Kirkpatrick	69	..	224	293
Ditto by Dr. Minchin	..	43	71	114
Total	495	927	468	1890

The proceedings commenced by Geo. Hoyte, Esq., J.P., being moved to the chair.

M. Cusack, J.P., then said the first duty which the guardians had to perform on that day was the election of one of their members to preside as chairman for the ensuing year. On that day twelve months it was his pleasant duty to move that Mr. M'Farlane should fill the office, and if he wanted to know in what manner he had filled it it was sufficient for him to call to mind the unanimous vote of thanks which had been passed to him on the last day of meeting. When he first moved that Mr. M'Farlane should be their chairman, he had the fullest confidence that he would give perfect satisfaction. He had done so, and would continue, to give it, if re-elected. He would, therefore, move that Mr. M'Farlane be re-elected the chairman of the board for the ensuing year.

Mr. Ingram seconded the motion. He said he was delighted to add his testimony to that of Mr. Cusack, as to the great efficiency displayed by Mr. M'Farlane. He was most zealous in the discharge of his duties, and always in favour of every measure which could ameliorate the condition of the poor.

The motion passed unanimously.

Mr. M'Farlane, having briefly returned thanks, resumed the chair.

Mr. Arkins then moved that Dr. Brady be elected vice-chairman of the board, which was seconded by Mr. Carten. Mr. Arkins contended it was but right that the vice-chairman should be a Roman Catholic, when the chairman was a Protestant.

Mr. Graham proposed that Mr. John Norwood be re-elected to that office. He said that he had proposed Mr. Norwood to fill the office of vice-chairman that time last year. He then declared that in his opinion, if he were elected, at the end of the year no one could tell to what party he belonged. The course which he had pursued verified that statement. His (Mr. Graham's) object in making this motion was, that the office should be filled by a man of ability, impartiality, and independent means; and he was quite sure that Mr. John Norwood was such a man.

Mr. Austin seconded this resolution, and having eulogised Mr. John Norwood, he said he had never known a member of that board to be influenced by more extravagant views than Dr. Brady. A motion had never been made at that board, the object of which was to impose additional expense upon the ratepayers, which did not receive the hearty support of that gentleman. In fact, it was notorious that he was at the head and tail of every project of the kind, and therefore he was opposed to placing him in so prominent a position as that of vice-chairman. On these grounds he felt great pleasure in supporting the nomination of Mr. John Norwood.

Mr. Loughnan said he should give an unqualified contradiction to the charge of extravagance made against Dr. Brady, who was obliged some time ago to resign the office of vice-chairman, owing to the fact that he had to visit the Continent. He thought that Dr. Brady would be treated very badly by the board if he were not re-elected vice-chairman, now that he had returned.

Mr. Philip Dixon Hardy then alluded to some remarks of Mr. Arkins, to the effect that it had been the invariable practice of the board to have one or other of the chairmen a Roman Catholic—if, for instance, a Protestant was chairman, then that the vice-chairman should be a Roman Catholic. Such was not the invariable rule, for in 1845, Mr. O'Gorman, who was a Roman Catholic, was chairman, and the same year, Mr. Staunton, another Roman Catholic, was vice-chairman; and in 1846 the same thing took place.

Mr. Arkins—Yes, but you know well that a Protestant was offered the office of chairman then, and refused it.

Mr. Hardy—Well, in 1847, Mr. Staunton was chairman, and Dr. Brady was vice-chairman—both Roman Catholics. In 1848, Mr. Lindsay, as liberal a man as any Roman Catholic, and as good a man for them, was chairman. Mr. Staunton was then prevented from filling the office by having taken his present situation. Capt. Lindsay remained in the chair for four years, and no effort was made to disturb Dr. Brady. Mr. Cusack was subsequently elected chairman, and Dr. Brady was still left vice-chairman, though, if the board wished, they could have removed him. However, in courtesy to him, they allowed him to remain in it so long as he remained in the country. In 1859, he returned to this country, but, after his resignation, Mr. Norwood was elected to fill his place, and, as he had discharged his duties to the satisfaction of the board, he thought it only right that the courtesy which had previously been extended to Dr. Brady should now be extended to Mr. Norwood. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman Reynolds said he intended to support the election of Dr. Brady, and he did not see why any member of the board should be so anxious about electing Mr. John Norwood to the office of vice-chairman. If constant attendance at the meetings of the board was a proper test of fitness in a candidate, why not elect Mr. Benjamin Norwood in preference to Mr. John Norwood? The one had attended 152 times and the other only 31 times. Moreover, why should many other Protestant gentlemen of great capacity and industry be thrown out to make place for Mr. John Norwood? But he had peculiar reasons for supporting the nomination of Dr. Brady. Full nine-tenths of the poor of the North Dublin Union were Roman Catholics, and as that was the case, he contended it was not fair nor just that the three chairmen should be Protestants. The board consisted of forty Protestants, and about twenty Roman Catholics, and as the landlords had immense power in the union, and the popular party very little, by reason of the occupying tenants being neutralised he would make an *ad misericordiam* appeal to them to elect a Roman Catholic vice-chairman. In fact, too, from the number of Roman Catholic inmates, the house might fairly be considered a Roman Catholic institution, and though he was free to admit that Protestant gentlemen were as conscientious as Roman Catholics, still they could not think as Roman Catholics. Alderman Reynolds advised the board to imitate the liberality of the Corporation, and concluded by saying that he would support the nomination of Dr. Brady.

Mr. John Martin, solicitor, said that those who intended to support Dr. Brady's nomination went there to pass a vote of censure on Mr. John Norwood as well. On the occasion of that gentleman resigning office, and when a vote of thanks was proposed to him, it was opposed by some of the guardians, which was as much as to say that Mr. Norwood was not entitled to the common courtesy of being thanked for having discharged his duty. It appeared to him that in supporting the original resolution they would confirm that vote of censure, and the unjust, ungenerous, and uncalled-for observations which had been made at the last meeting. On all occasions when the interest of the ratepayers was at stake, Mr. Norwood attended at the board. With respect to the liberality of the Corporation, to which Alderman Reynolds had alluded, and which he recommended them to imitate, he (Mr. Martin) had merely to say that when the Catholic party was dominant in that body, they had deliberately excluded Protestants from the civic chair, and had, year after year, elected members of their own creed.

Alderman Reynolds here rose to make some observations, but the chairman said that Mr. Martin should be allowed to conclude first.

Mr. Martin, in continuation, contended that at the period to which he referred Roman Catholics had been constantly elected to the civic chair, and that it was not until the citizens at large became disgusted with such systematic exclusion and intolerance, as well as until the citizens had returned to the Corporation 32 Protestants, to 28 Roman Catholics, that this system was abandoned. Of the liberal spirit by which the Corporation was actuated, they had sufficient proof in the exclusion of Mr. Hoyte, though he was a very moderate Conservative, and in the fact that a member of the Corporation was excluded from the civic chair, from having accidentally made use of an expression which gave offence. He (Mr. Martin) admitted that Dr. Brady was a respectable man, but he could not think of joining in a vote which would be a direct censure upon Mr. Norwood.

Alderman Reynolds, in reply to Mr. Martin, said that from 1841 to 1860, Mr. Roe, Mr. Guinness, Mr. Arabin, Mr. Kinahan, and Mr. Lambert, were elected Lord Mayors, though Protestants.

Mr. Flanagan said he did not see why they should act illiberally, merely because another public body hadn acted so.

Mr. Cosgrave deprecated the introduction of sectaria discussions. The board was rid of them for years, and he did not see why they should be resorted to now.

Mr. Malley said that when Dr. Brady had retired from the office of vice-chairman, the board had elected Alderman Farrell in his place, and that when he had been removed from among them by death, the guardians had exercised their right by electing Mr. Norwood. He admitted, however, that it would be better to have a Roman Catholic vice-chairman, and he was not there to protest against such; but he agreed with Mr. Martin that the Roman Catholic guardians had sought to pass a vote of censure on Mr. Norwood on the last day of meeting, and he would not be a party to any such vote of censure. He regretted that so false a movement had been made by these gentlemen.

Mr. Arkins then made some explanatory observations, after which,

Mr. Cusack said that when he was chairman he did state to Mr. Arkins and other Roman Catholic guardians, that it was right to have a Roman Catholic vice-chairman, and he now thought it was very unfortunate that Mr. Arkins and his party did not come forward with a candidate of that creed, on that occasion, but, having voted for Mr. Norwood last year, he would continue to support him now.

Dr. Brady here remarked that he fully appreciated the kindly feeling of those guardians who wished to support him. It was, however, very unworthy to be brought before the public unnecessarily, and as he perceived the majority of the board were in favour of Mr. Norwood, he did not wish to put them to the trouble of a division.

Alderman Reynolds said that Dr. Brady was in the hands of the board, and that the question should be determined by a ballot.

The names were then called, when the division resulted in 22 votes for Mr. Norwood, and 15 for Dr. Brady. For Mr. John Norwood:—Messrs. Austin, Brooks, Butler, Cusack, Dixon, C. Darley, Dooley, Graham, P. D. Hardy, Higginbotham, Hoyte, Hyndman, Ingram, King, Samuel Law, John Martin, Benjamin Norwood, Rathbourne, Russell, Thorp, and Young—22. For Dr. Brady:—Messrs. Arkins, Aungier, Alderman Campbell, Carten, Cosgrave, C. Dodd, J. Dodd, Flanagan, Gavacan, Hogan, Loughnan, O'Brien, Alderman Reynolds, Rourke, and Sweetman—15.

Mr. John Norwood then returned his warmest thanks for the honour which had been conferred upon him a second time. He did so with the greater feeling in consequence of the proceedings of the last day of meeting, and he believed they would give him credit for the statement, that only for their proceedings he would have been disposed to imitate the course which had been taken by Dr. Brady that day. He was assailed, however, in a manner which he would not then characterise. He was assailed in points which were dearest to any man of honour, and he believed he had the concurrence of every gentleman at the board when he repudiated the motives which had been attributed to him. He could best repay the high compliment which had been paid him by discharging his duty zealously, and without any sectarian feeling, which, he could assure them, had never entered his mind from the time he took his seat at the board up to that hour, for he believed that political or sectarian feelings had no place there. In conclusion, he would say that he would forget all the bitterness which had characterised the proceedings of the last day of meeting, and unite with every member of the board in doing the largest measure of justice to the unfortunate people who were compelled to seek a refuge there, and, at the same time, pay due regard to the interests of the ratepayers. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Arkins then moved, and Mr. Ingram seconded, that Captain Wisdom be re-elected deputy vice-chairman, which was unanimously passed.

Mr. J. J. Butler moved, and Mr. Young seconded, that the usual Easter dinner be given to the inmates.

Mr. Hyndman then moved the election of a dispensary committee, which was passed.

The board then proceeded to consider the milk contract, and agreed to select four contractors, as it was more likely to get a good article from that number than from a smaller one—after which they adjourned.

BANK OF IRELAND.

A meeting was held yesterday, for the election of directors for the ensuing year—

The Governor, Henry Roe, Esq., in the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected:—George Frederick Brooke, Esq.; John Barlow, Esq.; John Barton, Esq.; Thomas Crosthwait, Esq.; Nathaniel Callwell, Esq.; James Chaigneau Colvill, Esq.; John Ennis, Esq., M.P.; Lundy Edward Foot, Esq.; Charles Haliday, Esq.; Sir John Kingston James, Bart.; John Jameson, Esq.; Samuel Law, Esq.; Thomas Vesey Nugent, Esq.; Sir James Power, Bart.; James Robert Stewart, Esq.

BORRISOKANE UNION.

Borrisokane, Monday.—At the weekly meeting of the guardians, held this day—thirteen guardians present—it was proposed by Thomas Sadleir, Esq., J.P., seconded by Nicholas Biddulph, Esq., J.P., and unanimously agreed to:—"That Henry O. Saunders, Esq., J.P., Keilavalla House, Borrisokane, be appointed as chairman for the year ending 25th March, 1861, Thomas George Stoney, Esq., J.P., as vice-chairman, and Michael Russell, Esq., as deputy vice-chairman.

COMMISSION OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Mr. Justice O'Brien and Mr. Justice Hayes sat yesterday in the Court-house, Green-street, and proceeded with the trial of prisoners.

Two young men, named William Hart and John Wilson, were placed at the bar, and indicted for having on Saturday last stolen six valuable books from the shop of Mr. William Douglas, Wellington-quay. From the evidence, it appeared that the books had been abstracted from the window through a broken pane of glass. The prisoners subsequently offered them for sale to Mr. Richard Stronge, another bookseller, who refused to buy them.

The prisoners were convicted, and sentenced to be each imprisoned for four calendar months, and kept to hard labour.

Thomas O'Brien was indicted for keeping an illegal gaming-house, where idle persons congregated, and played at a game called the "wheel of fortune."

Mr. J. E. Walshe, Q.C., prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and the prisoner was defended by Messrs. J. A. Curran and Sidney.

The prisoner having been arraigned,

Mr. Curran stated he had advised him to plead guilty, if the Crown would allow him to stand out on his own recognisance.

Counsel on behalf of the Crown consented to this course, and stated that if the accused abandoned his illegal calling, he would not be called up for judgment.

The traverser then pleaded Guilty, and was discharged.

The young woman, Jane Murphy, who was convicted on the previous day of receiving a quantity of plate which had been stolen from the house of Dr. Farrell, at Feltrim, was then placed at the bar to receive the judgment of the court.

Mr. Justice Hayes said that inquiries had been made respecting her, and it having been ascertained she was really the wife of the prisoner Doyle, who had been sentenced on the preceding day to seven years' penal servitude for the burglary, the court had ordered a *nolle prosequi* to be entered in her case. The prisoner was then discharged.

This terminated the business of the Commission.

Police Intelligence.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

John Mann, a private of the 25th Regiment, was brought up by Police-constable 108 C, charged with stealing £5 from William Hale, a passenger on board the steamer Irishman, from Glasgow, and which arrived at this port on Tuesday night.—He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, or pay a fine of £5.

Emily Cartan was brought up on remand, by Sergeant Daly, charged with stealing a £5 note from a Mrs. Armstrong, in M'Birney and Collis' house, on Monday.—She pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. There is another charge of stealing against the prisoner.

Bridget Gilligan, was brought up by Acting-inspector Smith, charged with being concerned in the robbery of £360 from a gentleman, which case was reported some days ago. A small portion of the money has been got. The prisoner was remanded.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

(From *Le Follet*.)

The Zouave jacket still reigns triumphant in the fashionable world. Those of velvet will give place to materials of lighter texture. There are now being made in taffetas, and also in cashmere of different colours—principally China blue, violet, and white. The colours used for those of taffetas are blue, white, rose, maize, and any one of the lighter shades, so that it harmonises with the rest of the toilette. The black taffetas Zouave is always simple and pretty, and has the advantage of being quite free from any eccentricity of appearance. These jackets are no longer of quilted, but simply filled with taffetas of a contrasting shade. Thus the black or white, with coloured silk—the coloured with white. The lining is bordered with a narrow ruche of the same colour, generally placed so that it shows a little beyond the edge, and the outside has a trimming of narrow guipure round it, which falls over the ruche. The embroideries of gold or silver give to these a more particular style, which many ladies do not admire. A little later in the season we shall find them made in muslin for summer dresses. We even now meet with them in lace for *soirees* or for dinner dresses. Round the foundation, which is generally of tulle, is a broad lace falling over the dress, forming a flounce, or ruche. The sleeves are made very large, and opened up, and trimmed round with lace, and, when dressily worn, have no under sleeves, but leave the arm uncovered.

The following is a description of a Zouave jacket, made for full dress for a lady somewhat advanced in years, for whom it was particularly becoming.

It was of white moire antique made low behind, and very open in front, so as to show the whole of the stomacher. The sleeves were open, back and front, and laced with gold cord. The under sleeves were very bouillonnees, and trimmed with small rosettes of ribbon, matching the colour of the dress. The jacket was braided with thick white silk braid and gold silk braid, in bows, one over the other. Altogether, this charming effect.

Funeral of the Late Colonel Wemys.—The remains of the much-respected late commanding officer of the Kilkenny Fusiliers were consigned to the tomb on Tuesday, at the family burying-place in the old Church of Danesfort. The procession was attended by a large assemblage of the gentry of the county, and the peasantry of the district in great numbers, and every possible mark of respect was paid to the memory of the deceased, who was buried with full military honours by the officers and men of the regiment which he had been connected with for 56 years, and which it had been his pride to command

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

FRANCE.

M. Veuillot has returned to Paris from Rome. His fellow-traveller was a gentleman whose acquaintance M. Veuillot made while proceeding to Rome a few weeks ago. As soon as M. Veuillot arrived in Paris his papers were seized. His travelling companion was an agent of the secret police, and had informed the authorities that M. Veuillot had brought important dispatches for the Papal Nuncio, with a view to certain manifestations on the part of the French clergy, in the matter of the bulls of excommunication.

The Paris papers have been hoaxed into giving, as the form of the Papal excommunication, a Government malediction from "Tristram Shandy."

THE FRENCH ARMY.

Paris, Wednesday, April 4.—The *Moniteur* of this morning formally denies the report that the effective strength of the Infantry regiments is about to be reduced by two companies per regiment.

SPAIN.

Madrid, March 3.—General Ortega, commander of the Balarade, has embarked the troops under his command, and disembarked them near Tortoise. As soon as the troops obtained knowledge of his project they refused to follow him, and General Ortega is still at large, but is being closely pursued.

Perfect tranquillity prevails everywhere.

Private advices say that General Concha sent troops against General Ortega, and that other troops were also despatched from all parts of Spain to suppress the movement. The insurrectionists met with little sympathy.

Several loyal addresses have been forwarded to the Queen.

The Bank of Barcelona has offered 40,000,000 to the Government.

AMERICA.

The mail steamer Vanderbilt has arrived off Cowes with New York advices of March 24th, and 250,000 dols. in specie for France. News anticipated by the City of Baltimore arrived at Queenstown.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

Melbourne, Feb. 17.—In Parliament, the Land Bill is progressing. The estimates were nearly voted, and the bill to authorise the purchase of the Geelong Railway was to be brought in on the evening of departure of mails. Government has agreed to alteration in mail route, on condition of other colonies sharing the expense. The formation of a volunteer corps is progressing. A merchant, named Duffy, has been committed to prison for extensive forgeries. A great fire has broken out at Creswic.

INDIA.

The India Office has received a telegram from Bombay, dated March 13th. English news to the 27th of February had been received by the Red Sea telegraph. Her Majesty's 31st Regiment left Bombay for China, February 18th; 600 men and 600 mules were to be despatched to China as early as possible. The ship Clifton Bell, with soldiers' families arrived at Kurrachee, March 16th. The deaths are announced of the Rev. Mr. Steele, of Free Church Presbyterian mission, and of Lieutenant B. Christie, of the Bombay Artillery.

THE AUSTRALIAN, MAURITIUS, AND BOMBAY MAILS.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company have received the following telegram:—The Panther, with above mails arrived at 9 p.m. The mails were despatched for London at 10 p.m.—Marseilles, 3rd of April.

RAILWAYS.

Yesterday the railway market was again very firm, and, though scarcely closing at the best, showed an advance of one-fourth to one-half per cent. Midland and Great Northern Stock present the principal improvement. Midland Stock could not be purchased in the afternoon below 117. The rapid recovery of prices in Railway Stocks is explained by the fact that reaction arises from speculative sales, and as the public eagerly invest at the decline, a recovery takes place upon the least re-assuring feature.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Channel Fleet has returned from Lisbon.

Lord Aberdeen is well enough to receive visits from his old political friends.

The Committee on the Organisation of the War Department is to be re-appointed.

The deaths in London last week rose to 1,787, a number that has been exceeded only once in a corresponding week.

London Produce Market, April 4.—Sugar remains quiet. The parcels offered by public sale were disposed of at yesterday's rates. Coffee steady; plantation sold at 70s to 72s 6d; native Ceylon 62s 6d to 63s for fine. Tea quiet, without change. Rice—4,740 bags Java sold at 11s 6d to 16s 6d, being very full rates. Saltpetre quiet. Jute sales not commenced, owing to a discussion of terms of sale. Pepper, 230 bags white, sold at 6½ to 6¾, being rather easier; 1,640 bags black Penang sold at 3¾ to 4. Tallow quiet. Spot, and all April, 56s; May and June, 54s 6d; June alone, 94s 9d; October to December, 52s 6d.

London Corn Market, April 4.—Small supply of wheat and no supply of barley. Wheat held firmly at Monday's rates, but few buyers and little business. Barley—malting fully as dear; grinding rather dearer. Oats—fair sale at Monday's prices. Flour firm, but little doing.

Osborne's Report.—Weather fine; wind East; foreign wheat in good demand, at full prices; English wheat short supply; prices unaltered; floating cargoes held for 1s. advance; flour steady; barley firm at late advance; maize in request, many buyers waiting arrivals; oats unchanged since Monday.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Tuesday Evening.

The Theatres are closed this week, and London is delivered over to a crowd of entertainments—not considered dramatic. Miss Amy Sedgwick may give "readings," but she may not do so before a scene, or with another performer to act interlocutor; or some gentleman may sing the newest comic ditties; or an "entertainer" may imitate a score of actors; or some vulgar band of low-bred men with blackened faces may imitate black humanity abominably—all may pass off as suitable for the serious tone of Passion Week—but a really good improving drama, such as "The House and the Home" at the Adelphi, or "The Overland Route" at the Haymarket, is forbidden by the curious old rule regulating these things.

On Saturday evening three of the theatres closing for the pre-Easter season had their performances enlivened by managerial addresses. Madame Celeste came out with an address written in good English, but spoken with that unmistakeable French accent which, evidently, she will never lose. She reviewed the past season in a cheerful strain, and did not refer to a little incident which she published in a letter the day before. She had announced the revival of "Marie Ducange," a piece in which she used to act the chief part some time ago, in her old Adelphi days, when the *entente cordiale* between her and Mr. Webster was unbroken. But Mr. Webster and Madame quarrelled, and the quarrel, though one of the kind said to produce that effect, did not lead to the "renewal of love." When Mr. Webster saw "Marie Ducange" announced, he said nothing; but, waiting until the day before its intended production, he sent a notice stating that the play was his copyright, and it could not be produced. Madame, in announcing this "warning," mildly adds, (how mild a French lady can be!) that Mr. Webster might have given this warning ten days beforehand, when the play was first announced, and so have saved her some inconvenience. Now, however, she was obliged suddenly to withdraw it, and to substitute for it "Suzanne; or the Power of Love." What a hint at old times for one of the elders! if, indeed, Mr. Webster, still possibly a vigorous man under fifty, would allow himself to be called an elder. However, in his fickleness, he might wish to apply that insulting epithet to the lady who once made the Adelphi a twin care for manager and manageress.

Mr. Harris announces at the Princess' that Mr. Phelps is to appear there after Easter in a series of characters.

Three of the London newspapers have now coalesced to have the same Parliamentary report. The plan is worked out, partly by stereotyping, and partly by the manifold writing on paper, technically called "flimsy." The "Daily News" sets up the Parliamentary matter (reports of both Houses), up to nine o'clock; after that time a copy of the report on "flimsy" is furnished to each of the other two in union—the "Post" and the "Chronicle." The saving to each paper is considerable. According to the ordinary plan, each column of Parliamentary matter costs for reporting and setting up in type £1. The casting of each column in stereotype costs 2s. 6d. each cast, or 5s. for the two extra papers. Thus the three newspapers are supplied with a column of type each, at an aggregate expense of £1 5s., or 8s. 4d each, or a saving of 11s 8d a column. In twelve columns each newspaper would save £7, or £42 a week. It may be objected that Parliament does not sit every day, but I believe the coalition will be carried for law reports, police reports, assize intelligence, and general news—so that even when Parliament is not sitting 12 columns of the three journals will be the same. It is curious that this union to save expense comes not from any of the penny papers, but from three of the old-established, high-priced journals. The "Star" and the "Telegraph" have reporting staffs of their own, and are pushing a large sale, especially the "Telegraph," which is a surprising penny worth of vigorous, if sometimes coarse, leading articles, and very good foreign correspondence. The latter department of the paper puzzled me exceedingly for some time. I was astonished to see that the "Telegraph" surpassed the "Times" itself in the ubiquity of its correspondents; they had writers, not alone in the leading capitals of Europe, but even in second-rate places. During the late Italian war they had correspondents in the Austrian camp, in the French camp, in the Sardinian camp, and at Florence, at Rome, and Turin. I knew that the letters were not written up in London, for the second editions of the "Times" or "Herald," as is sometimes done; still I doubted their genuineness. I soon discovered that the files of the foreign papers supplied the materials. The Berlin letter of the "Independance" served, with some change, and a free and easy translation, for a Berlin letter to London; the Florence correspondent of the "Augsburg Gazette" found himself, without his knowledge or consent, writing to English readers. This hardly takes from the interest of the "Telegraph" correspondence; it is always amusing, and despite a certain anti-French flavour, natural from its being mainly of German origin.

The tone of the English press at present about Savoy is rather significant of that under-growling which, in England, commonly precedes war. It is certainly unfortunate that in this country neither the Ministry nor the people can be aroused to the necessity of strong defensive armaments without an amount of bad language and foolish alarm almost enough to precipitate the war they half fear and half anticipate. One almost wishes for six months of a dictator like Louis Napoleon to stop the mouths of the *Times* and the *Advertiser*, and set all our dockyards to work at building a new fleet of small ships, armed with Armstrong guns. As to the political side of the Savoy question it is certainly magnified beyond its own true proportions, and rather distorted in the telling of it to English ears. The story is plain enough. In May, 1859, before the Italian war actually broke out, Lord Cowley, instructed by Lord Malmesbury, asked Walewski was there a treaty between France and Sardinia, and had Sardinia agreed to cede Savoy? Walewski answered that there had been no treaty as yet, but, of course, one would be made. He answered nothing as to Savoy. The French Government surely had a right to keep its own counsel on the point, and the English Government was fairly left to the obvious inference that Savoy had been, probably, the subject of private negociation with Sardinia. After the war the subject was again revived, and the French member was again questioned. He stated that the cession of Savoy had been the subject of negociation, but that it depended on certain contingent results of the Italian war; that these results had not been fulfilled, and that, therefore, there was no longer a question of that cession. The contingent result, it was plainly hinted, was the aggrandisement, to a certain extent, of Sardinia; an aggrandisement greater than that sanctioned by the peace of Villafranca (of course the addition of Venetia). Then there arose the question of the annexation of the Duchies and the Legations to Sardinia; this, of course, would be an aggrandisement of Sardinia beyond the limits fixed at Villafranca, and so, naturally, the whole question of the cession would revive. This was stated by Louis Napoleon's Ministry, again and again, to Lord Cowley, as stated by Lord Cowley in a published dispatch—this dispatch referring to several private letters, which repeated the same story. But Louis Napoleon, instead of promoting the policy, which according to his own declaration, would necessitate and justify the annexation of Savoy, steadily endeavoured to promote the policy of Villafranca, which, as regards his claim on Savoy, "cut the ground from under his feet." On the other hand, the English Cabinet, knowing from the French Ministry that, if Sardinia were aggrandised to a certain extent, France would demand Savoy, did all in its power to promote that condition precedent of the transfer of Savoy. I, for my own part, am not inclined to blame the English Ministry for helping the Italian people to freedom; but it is rather ridiculous to find them expressing astonishment at a result that was not only foreseen, but distinctly foretold.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST (TUESDAY) NIGHT.

ST. JAMES' PALACE, MARCH 31.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Francis Robert Lord Harris to be one of the Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of George Anson, Lord Byron, resigned.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Anson Lord Byron to be an Extra Lord in Waiting to her Majesty.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, APRIL 3.

Chaplain's Department—The Reverend Matthew Robert Scott, Chaplain Royal Artillery, to be Chaplain of the Second Class; April 10. The Reverend Walter Melvill Wright, Chaplain Royal Artillery, to be Chaplain of the Third Class; March 14.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, APRIL 3.

Artillery Company of London—Sergeant Joseph Eglise to be Ensign.

There were no other military appointments or promotions in the *Gazette* of last night.

The Tea Trade, April 2.—The deliveries in London, estimated for the week, were 898,084lbs., which is a decrease of 7,344lbs., compared with the previous statement.

The Return of Mr. W. M'Cormick as M.P. for Londonderry.—The workmen employed at the Birkenhead dock works on Monday celebrated the return of Mr. W. M'Cormick as M.P. for the city of Londonderry, by a special holiday. Mr. M'Cormick is the contractor for the greater portion of the works now in progress, and over the whole of that vast dock estate flags and steamers floated in honour of the triumph of the new member. All work was suspended, and the army of navvies were treated to an extra day's pay, besides liberal potations of strong beer, which were supplied in "open house" at the north end of the township.—"Liverpool Mercury."

The Great Eastern.—A fatal accident occurred on Sunday from the capsizing of a boat which was leaving this leviathan ship and the foreman of the carpenters, who are at work on board, was unfortunately drowned. There were five or six other persons in the boat, but they were saved, the unfortunate carpenter being the only person drowned.

Captain Barry, R.M.—Some time after the removal of Captain Barry had been settled upon by the Government, it became known here, when a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant was immediately signed by the gentry, clergy, and respectable shopkeepers, and merchants of this town and neighbourhood, praying that his Excellency would recall the order of removal and permit Captain Barry to remain in this district, where he was appreciated for his integrity and impartiality as a magistrate, and his sterling qualities as a citizen and a friend. We are happy to say the prayer of the memorial has been granted.—*Mayo Constitution.*

Destructive Fire.—At about half-past seven o'clock on this (Wednesday) morning, Acting Sergeant Lawlor, 58 C, while on duty in the neighbourhood of Great Britain-street, discovered fumes issuing from the premises of Mr. O'Reilly's stationery and printing establishment, and shortly afterwards he saw flames proceeding from all parts of the house. He immediately sent constables to the different fire offices to give the alarm, and several engines were promptly in attendance, arriving in the following order:—St. Mary's, 7½; Atlas, 7-50; George's, 8-10; Royal Exchange, 8-10; National, 8-15; West of England, Sun, and Police engines, 8-20; Corporation, 8-30. An abundant supply of water having been obtained from the plugs, the fire, after some time, was subdued, but not until the entire of the premises had been consumed. The extent of damage and cause of the fire have not yet been ascertained. The property is insured. A quantity of type was saved by the exertions of the police. A body of the 26th Regiment, and also a party of the 20th Regiment, were present, and assisted generally in working the engines and preserving order.

Molasses for Distillation.—186 tons 19 cwt. 2 lbs. of molasses were delivered from the Liverpool bonded warehouse, free of duty, for distillation, in the week ended 31st March, 1860.—*Customs Bill of Entry.*

The Emperor of Russia has announced his intention to convene a representative assembly for the Grand Duchy of Finland in the course of 1861. This will be the first assembly of a Parliamentary kind that has ever met in Russia, and in this respect the intelligence deserves the attention of the widest circle of politicians. A hope is entertained in Russia that the concession will be followed by similar grants to some of the other provinces.—*Letter from Berlin.*

Holloway's Pills.—Nothing this world can afford is of any value to those in whom sickness has extinguished the capacity for enjoyment. But the means for recovery are within their reach; they have only to avail themselves of Professor Holloway's matchless remedies, in order to shake off the maladies which are breaking down their strength, spirit, and constitution, and obtain a new hold of life, and a new sense of its blessing. The Pills have effected extraordinary cures in cases of chronic diarrhœa cholic, &c.

BIRTHS.

Blackburne—April 2, at Riversdale House, the wife of Edward A. C. Blackburne, Esq., of a son.

Dombrain—April 2, the wife of Edward Dombrain, Ballycullen, Ashford, county of Wicklow, Esq., of a son.

Hartigan—April 2, at No. 3, Montpelier Parade, Monkstown, the wife of Charles Stuart Hartigan, Esq., of a son.

Pope—April 2, at 104, Rathmines, the wife of James A. Pope, Esq., surgeon, of a son.

Stuart—March 27, at Alderney, the wife of Captain Stuart, Royal Engineers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Chesney and Robinson—March 29, in the Presbyterian Church, Banagher, Feeny, by the Rev. Robert L. Rogers, brother-in-law of the bride, Robert Chesney, Esq., Ballymena, to Mary, second daughter of Matthew Robinson, Esq., M.D., Mulderg House, Cumber, Clady, Derry.

Currey and Christian—At Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, John Currey, Esq., of the Colonial Civil Service, son of the late Robert Currey, Esq., of Herne-hill, Dulwich, to Mary Margaret, daughter of Ewan Christian, Esq., of Cape Town.

DEATHS.

Clarke—January 27, at Cape Town, the infant daughter of Captain J. Cumming Clarke, A.D.C., aged six days.

Devenish—March 30, at her residence, Cloonshnough House, Hannah Devenish, aged 71 years, relict of William Devenish, Esq., of Mountpleasant, in the county of Roscommon.

Eustace—April 1, in Lower Mount-street, Anne, daughter of the late Hardy Eustace, Esq., Carlow.

Hall—April 2, at 63, at Lowndes-square, London, Sir John Hall, Bart., of Dunglass, N.B.

Mackesy—March 29, at Lady-lane, Waterford, Frances Josephine, aged eight years; and on March 31, Mary Susanna, aged three and a-half years, the dearly-beloved children of Dr. Joseph P. Mackesy.

Madden—April 1, at Roslea Manor, from premature confinement, Mrs. John Madden.

Pery—March 28, in Dorset-place, Dorset-square, London, of influenza, aged 23, Eleanor Albinia Pery, youngest daughter of the Hon. Edmond Sexton Pery, and granddaughter of the late Earl of Limerick.

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